FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[OLD SERIES—VOL. XLVI—NO. 28.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1883. [NEW SERIES—VOL. I.—NO. 18.]

Dissolving Views.

When I have been long gone, if one I love,
And who loves me shall chance upon a ring
That I have worn, or any simple thing,—
A knot of ribbon, or a faded glove,—
I wonder if the sight of it will move
To fond remembrance, and if tears will spring,
And if the sudden memory will bring
A sudden sadness over field and grave.

Perhaps: and yet how quickly we forget!
And how new scenes, new faces that we meet,
Crowd out the old,—until the world grows sad
Above forgotten graves. Softest regret
Grows stale by keeping; and, however sweet,
No Past has quite the sweetness of To-Day.
—*Caroline A. Mason, in the Century.*

Rambles in England.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June, 1883.

MR. EDITOR:—There are so many points of historic interest in and around London that no ordinary sketch will suffice to convey an adequate impression of them. Fortunately, however, your readers have formed some definite conception from description, if not from observation, of the more conspicuous centres, such as Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's, St. Stephen's, *et cet.* There are many sacred and attractive spots, in almost every corner of England, which the ordinary tourist is apt to overlook in his devotion to the more celebrated shrines, such as figure conspicuously in the Guide Books. One of these is the Chapel of St. Peter, in the Tower of London. Visitors to London roam through the Tower, curiously inspecting the crown jewels, the armory, the traitor's gate, the inscriptions graven on the gloomy walls by famous prisoners in the dark days of Tudor tyranny, the house in which Elizabeth was a captive, the spot where Anne Boyleyn was beheaded, the stair case under which the murdered princes were deposited, until the days of Charles II. when their remains were transferred to the sepulture of royalty, the Chapel of Henry VII. in Westminster Abbey. Many, however, will pass by the unpretending little Norman Chapel, which stands on the left as you enter the yard of the Tower, never suspecting that there is in all the earth no "sadder spot," and none more rich in historic interest. Under the chancel of this little church were laid the mangled remains of the noblest victims of arbitrary power during the era of Tudor and Stuart dominion. Here lies mouldering the dust of Anne Boyleyn, of Catharine Howard, of Lady Jane Grey, of Thomas Cromwell, of Essex, of Bishop Fisher, of Margaret of Salisbury, the last of the long line of Plantagenet, of the Duke of Monmouth, and of Lord Chancellor Jeffreys. One is brought face to face with the grim reality of the past, as he stands in front of this little chancel, in a way that is impressive and almost overwhelming. The reader of Macaulay cannot fail to recall spontaneously, the superb description of this cemetery he has left us in that portion of his History of England (Vol. I) which traces the rise of Monmouth's rebellion, and concludes with his execution and burial. It is not only one of Macaulay's most brilliant passages; rarely is it surpassed in the literature of any language. I attended a service on Sabbath morning in this memorable chapel, and at its conclusion gave myself up to exploration. With extreme reluctance, one withdraws himself from this saddest of all resting places of the dead.

In Westminster Abbey and in St. Paul's Cathedral death is associated with all that exalts and ennobles, with all that is tender and endearing. The glory of the past, heroic achievement, brilliant emprise, are here recorded in the "dull cold marble," to serve as an incentive and a stimulus to lofty ideals and exalted purposes. Even their faults rest gently on them, and the failures or infirmities of the dead are forgotten or forgiven amid the soaring arches, the "storied urns" of Westminster and St. Paul's. As you read the epitaph of Lord Cornwallis nothing suggests the seige of Yorktown. Nelson's elaborate monument contains no reminder of Lady Hamilton. But in St. Peter's Chapel death is exhibited in its most hideous and appalling attitudes. The grave is robbed of all the tender endearments of domestic life, all the rude, uncouth memorials that decorate the resting places even of the humblest and the lowliest. A few years ago the remains of Anne Boyleyn, which had been rudely thrust into an old chest and placed under the chancel, were brought to light, by the affectionate diligence of an English scholar during the restoration of the Chapel. A simple tablet, containing the names of the illustrious dead, has been placed upon the chancel floor.

The Chapel is now used as a place of worship for the tower garrison, and on Sabbath mornings strains of martial music, mingled with the hearty responses of British troopers, echo through the Norman roof, under which sleep in one confused mass, many of the noblest and proudest in English history. H. E. S.

A summary of Mr. Judah P. Benjamin's fee-book, made up year by year since 1867, shows that he has in sixteen years received fees amounting to $696,044.78. In 1867 they amounted to a trifle more than $2,025; in 1882, to more than $63,900; and in 1880, his most profitable year, to $75,856.20. One of his most important cases was the Irish Fisheries suit, which paid him about $50,000. As to personal enjoyment, he says he experienced little of it in his profession. His sole object was to make money; and to that end almost every other personal consideration was sacrificed. He is now afflicted with an incurable heart disease, and realizes that it is likely to prove suddenly fatal at any moment.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Suez Canal Company have announced that they propose to commence the cutting of a parallel canal across the Isthmus forthwith, and have applied to the English Government for their support in obtaining the necessary concession of and from the Khedive.

North Carolina in the War between the States.

A CARD TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Last May I issued a card informing the people of North Carolina that it was my purpose to publish a work to be entitled "North Carolina in the war between the States." For the past two years, I have been steadily engaged in this undertaking, and have so far collected and prepared, with accuracy and care, for publication, about 1,500 pages of manuscript; also a roster of North Carolina officers—Field, Staff and Company—the roster of the general officers is complete and accurate, having received from each one living, his personal history.

I have had the aid and countenance of eminent gentlemen, civil and military of our State, who were participants in the struggle to maintain a cause, we at least believed to be right. I have had, through the courtesy of the Secretary of War, and Col. R. N. Scott and General Marcus J. Wright, free and full access to the Confederate records on file in the War Department, and Record Office. I have culled from these papers reports and correspondence unpublished of great value, and of interest to our people. I propose to show and prove by facts and figures, that North Carolina furnished more soldiers for the field than any other Southern State. I propose to show that North Carolina had more soldiers in Virginia in 1864 than Virginia had herself; and that on every battle field where valor was displayed, and where brave men fought and fell, North Carolina was represented in force, and fought as only brave and daring men could.

Each battle will be minutely detailed, giving the official reports of the commanders of divisions, brigades and regiments, with an official list of casualties of each and every regiment. I propose to further show what amount of material was furnished by the State—arms, munitions, clothing, provisions, &c.; that the conscript and tithing laws were carried out to the letter; and that all that could be was done by her Chief Executive, her Legislature and her people; giving the correspondence between Governor Vance and the President of the Confederacy in regard to these important and vital matters, also the Legislative proceedings, laws, &c., passed granting without stint men, means and material to secure independence, at any cost; in fact a general resume of the part taken by North Carolina in this unparalleled contest. We also refer briefly to the grounds upon which the people of North Carolina along with her Southern sisters justified her action, to the end that their sons may know why their fathers fought and fell, and thus discover that the glory of their unsuccessful valor derives additional lustre from the justice of the cause.

"A right," says Coke, "can never die—*dormit aliquando, jus moritur nunquam*—trodden down it may be, but never trodden out."

I now desire to make this last appeal to my comrades who bore the brunt of so many hard fought fields, to further aid me in this important undertaking, and to forward at their very earliest convenience any muster roll, diary or papers, in their possession, relating in any manner to the war, that I may thereby be the better enabled to correct the errors and mistatements relative to our gallant heroes.

"Let those who made the history tell it as it was." J. A. SLOAN,
No. 1426 33d Street,
Washington, D. C.

ASTONISHING PRODUCTIVENESS OF LAND IN MECKLENBURG.—The Charlotte *Journal-Observer* says that Maj. J. G. Harris of that city—who, by the way, many of the readers of the OBSERVER will remember as the gallant commander of the famous 7th Regiment of N. C. Troops—has a farmer on his Asbury place who recently did a lively day's plowing. Mr. F. A. Reeves is the man, and his record is hard to beat. He started to work early in the forenoon, and by dinner he had plowed up and killed twenty spreading adders and fifteen copperheads, besides dozens of rats, moles and other varmint, but the biggest haul of all was made in the afternoon, when the astonished farmer plowed up a female dog with nine bull pups at her breast. The plow share was running over a hollow place in the ground where an old stump had stood when it raked up this family. This was too much for Mr. Reeves' nerves, and he unhitched his horse, firmly declining to plow another furrow of the old land, unless he could get somebody to walk along by him with a double barreled shot gun, as he didn't know what to expect next.

"LUOLA."—The writings of the sweet poetess, "Luola," are yet fresh in the recollections of many who were entertained by the beauty and sentiment of her stanzas. "Luola" had the divine afflatus in an eminent degree, and a collection of her poems would add to the library of every North Carolinian a valuable and interesting volume, worthy of the literature of our State, and of one of its talented women.

And who was "Luola"? says one: She was the daughter of the late Gen. Henry W. Aver, of Fayetteville, and wife of Rev. Willis L. Miller; her mother, by second marriage, the late Mrs. Sarah McRorie, of Statesville. The family some years since removed to the Northwest.—*Statesville American.*

Governor Patterson, of Pennsylvania, has vetoed the bill passed by the legislature authorizing husbands and wives who are separated but not divorced, to sell their separate real estate clear of rights of dower, courtesy and other interests, on the ground that the marriage tie is too little regarded in that State now, and that this is but another step to encourage the separation of man and wife.

The brewers of the United States represent a capital of $70,000,000.

Digest of Recent Decisions of the Supreme Court of North Carolina.

Railroad Company vs. Railroad Company.—An injunction will not be granted upon the facts of this case, as no injury will result to the plaintiff by a denial of the application.

Grant vs. Moore.—An injunction will not be granted where the matter is involved in another pending suit between the same parties, in which relief can be there had. A party in such case is not allowed to seek redress from the action of one court through the conflicting action of another court, or in a different and distinct proceeding in the same court.

Day vs. Stevens.—1. A partnership exists where there is a common liability for losses and a common participation in the profits, as profits, after the payment of expenses.

2. A partnership, regulating the relations and interests of the members among themselves, is not the same as one formed and acting as such in its relations to others.

3. Where the landlord furnishes the land and teams and feed for them, and the tenant supplies the labor and provisions for the laborers, in the cultivation of a crop—the gross product to be divided between them, without account of expenditures made by either; *held* that the agreement does not constitute an agricultural partnership.

4. The statute expressly provides that the lessor, by reason of his receiving a share of the crop, shall not be regarded as a partner of the lessee.

5. Curtis vs. Cash, 84 N. C. 41, explained and corrected.

Belcher vs. Grimsley.—The statute gives a landlord the title to the crop until the rent is actually paid (whether the claim be reduced to judgment or not), and such title is not impaired by the fact that the tenant conveys the crop to a third person who takes it without notice of the landlord's claims. The rule *caveat emptor* applies.

In re Lewis.—1. The jurisdiction of clerks of the Superior court, in the appointment of guardian of infants, &c., does not extend to a case where the petitioner asks for the custody of a child who had been placed by its mother under the control of another

2. The court intimate that a mother cannot make a disposition of her child so as to confer upon a other the right to its custody and control.

3. The correctness of the decision in Jordan vs. Coffield, 70 N. C., 110, doubted.

Jones vs Commissioners.—1. The board of county commissioners is not such a judicial tribunal that its decision in passing upon claims against the county can be reviewed on appeal. The proper remedy to test the validity of a rejected claim is by civil action.

2. Appeals from the decision of the board acting under the provisions of the revenue law are recognized by the act of 1881, chapter 117, section 24.

3. A controversy without action must be submitted to a court which would have had jurisdiction if the action had been commenced by summons; and it must also appear by affidavit that the same is real and in good faith.

Perkins vs. Perkins.—1. In divorce for alleged adultery neither the husband nor the wife is a competent witness, nor shall the admissions of either be received as evidence to prove the fact. Battle's Revisal, chapter 17, section 341.

2. Evidence of the physical condition of the party with whom the adultery is alleged to have been committed was properly excluded where no acts of intimacy had been shown.

Gordon vs. Gordon.—1. Condonation is forgiveness with a condition, that is to say, the offence is forgives if the delinquent will abstain from the commission of a like offence afterwards and treat the forgiving party with conjugal kindness.

2. Where a separation takes place on account of the cruel treatment of the husband and the wife returns upon the promises of better treatment on his part; *Held*, that his subsequent cruelty operates as a reviver of the original offence.

3. The amount of the alimony is discretionary with the court below.

Wiley vs. Lineberry.—1. A *certiorari* will be granted, as a matter of right, where it appears that the appellant has been deprived of his appeal by no laches on his part, but by the conduct of the opposing party as shown here.

2. The court suggest that if any difficulty arises in procuring a statement of the case parties should cause the record proper to be filed and the case docketed so that they may be in a position to ask the aid of the court in perfecting the appeal without delay.

Hornthal vs. Insurance Co.—1. The plaintiff applicant for an insurance made by approximate estimate, from memory, of amounts of insurance then existing on the property, to the defendant company's agent, who reported a definite sum to the company; the agent had authority to act upon verbal statements, and a policy was issued; *Held* that the representation was not false, and that plaintiff is not responsible for the error of the agent in his report to the company.

2. The agent's actual knowledge of the additional insurance in this case is in law the knowledge of the principal, and a waiver of the requirement prohibiting other insurance without the written consent of the company.

Gill vs. Young.—Where pleadings are amended by permitting a defendant to make a case against his co-defendants, involving a change of the subject matter of the original suit, it amounts to bringing a new action on his part, and the defendants cannot be restricted in their pleas, but may set up any legal defence, as a matter of right.

Scroggs vs. Alexander.—A *certiorari* will not be granted, first, where the agreement to waive the code-rule of making up case is oral and denied by either party; or secondly, where the terms thereof are to be decided by conflicting affidavits—except where the waiver can be shown by the affidavits of the appellee, rejecting those of the appellant.

State vs. Howard.—1. An indictment under the act of 1873-'74, chap. 31, for disposing of crops under mortgage cannot be sustained where it appears that the defendant is an infant. The alleged disposition was a disaffirmance of the contract and renders it void.

2. Though the act creating the misdemeanor, by its general terms, makes the defendant indictable for a violation of his contract, yet its operation is restricted by the common law which exempts him from the contract by reason of his infancy.

State vs. Barnard.—On trial of an indictment for killing another's stock in the defendant's enclosure not surrounded by a lawful fence, it appeared that the defendant recklessly shot at cattle in his corn field to frighten and run them out, and killed the prosecutor's mule which at the time he did not see, the corn being very high; *Held*, that he is criminally responsible. The carelessness with which the act was done supplies the place of criminal intent, whether the defendant had license from the owner of the cattle to shoot at them or not.

State vs. Trace.—1. Indictment for conspiracy in three counts: 1. For conspiring to commit rape upon F; 2, the like offence upon E; and 3, the same upon "certain females to the jurors unknown;" *Held*, as there is no evidence in the case of a common design, the defendants were entitled to an acquittal.

2. And that the charge of the court being in effect that the jury might convict on the first two counts, unsupported by evidence, provided they thought the defendants guilty under the third, is erroneous.

3. Distinction between cases where the indictment charges distinct offences in the different counts, and those where the counts vary the same offence to meet the probable proofs, pointed out.

4. Although the name of the person, upon whom an offence is charged to have been committed, be to the jurors unknown, yet the proof must identify the party injured as completely as if the real name appeared in the indictment.

Raisin vs. Thomas.—1. Where the note in suit was given for two other notes which were not surrendered; *Held* that the Judge committed no error in allowing a verdict for the plaintiff and withholding judgment thereon until the notes were produced and filed in court.

2. The decision in Meneely vs. Craven, 86 N. C., 364, to the effect that a counterclaim in excess of $200 cannot be entertained by a justice of the peace, affirmed.

3. Neither has a justice (nor the Superior court on appeal) jurisdiction of a counterclaim in damages assessed, though voluntarily reduced to $200.

4. But where the court has jurisdiction, *it seems* that a claim sounding in damages can be used by a party as a set-off.

Covington vs. Steele.—In action upon account, made up of charges for goods sold upon written orders; *Held* incompetent for the plaintiff to speak of their contents when the orders were not produced on trial and identified.

Lilly vs. Baker.—1. A variance between the allegation and the proof in a civil action is immaterial, unless it be shown to the court that the adverse party has been misled. C. C. P., §128.

2. Negotiable paper endorsed by payee, and then appears the name of another person on it; *Held* that such a person is an endorser.

3. An endorsement in blank should be filled, by order of court, before judgment rendered.

4. Effect of endorsement in blank at the time the note is made, and after its delivery to payee—upon negotiable and non-negotiable paper—liability of signers, whether bound as original promisers, guarantors or endorsers; application of the rule announced to 'accommodation paper' pointed out and discussed.

State vs. Crumpler.—An indictment for obstructing "a certain road and common highway," without specifying its particular location and its terminal points is defective.

Covington vs. Leak.—A contract entered into whereby C agrees to devote his individual attention to the business of L's store at a certain price per year is not a partnership transaction, but one between separate and distinct persons. It was the duty of the court in the case to interpret the instrument and not submit the question to the jury.—*Raleigh News and Observer.*

The late county elections in Virginia having generally resulted in the discomfiture of the followers of Mahone, it is to be hoped that the Virginians will eventually come to the conclusion—entertained by all North Carolinians in Lee's army—that this one of their pets is and always has been an unmitigated fraud.

THE TURNING TIDE.—The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* says that last year over 300 houses, costing $2,600,000, were built in that city, and that this activity has not stopped, for innumerable houses, and as a general thing houses of a superior class to those formerly erected there, are now going up in various portions of the city.

Edwin Booth, says the Chicago *Mirror*, was nearly kissed to death at Hamburg by his male admirers. He objected, called out, "Mind the paint!" and at last, in a sort of comic desperation, exclaimed: "If kissing be the correct thing, please stand aside, gentlemen, and let the ladies advance."

THIRD REGIMENT N. C. T.—The annual reunion of Co. K., 3d N. C. Infantry, will take place at Bannerman's Bridge on Saturday, June 9. The survivors and the families of members of the Old Third are especially invited to be present on the occasion.

NORTH CAROLINA'S COAL FIELDS.—The coal fields of Chatham and Moore, and those of Rockingham and Stokes, are regarded by scientists as future sources of great wealth to the State. Much has been written about them. The outcrops of the former were traced by Dr. Emmons for thirty miles, and from indications he judged it extended ten miles more. One of the seams is six and a half feet thick. The area, as calculated by Emmons, is 300 square miles. The lighting and heating power of this coal has been tested and found equal to that of the best in the market. Seams of coal have been found in Rockingham and Stokes three and four feet thick. Prof. Kerr says the outcrops show that the coal is continuous through the whole length of the belt in this State, which is above thirty miles. All the coal of the Southern States is distinctly bituminous; these latter are semi-bituminous—the nearest approach to anthracite that is to be found south of Pennsylvania. We know almost nothing of our coal fields except what is shown by the outcrops, and when we compare these surface indications with the fact stated by Page in his Economic Geology, that the average thickness of seams which are worked in Great Britain is from six to nine feet, we have every reason to put a very high estimate upon our own coal resources—to conclude that they would suffice for the support of manufactures of national importance. Yet what these resources actually are, we are profoundly ignorant. Not through any default of our Geologist; all the Geologist can do is to present the deductions of a judgment thoroughly informed by science from the facts before him. The quantity of coal contained in coal measures can only be determined by the drill. "The existence of coal in any given place," says Prof. Olmsted, "its quality and extent are ascertained by boring. This process is performed with an auger of peculiar construction which brings up successive portions of the strata from different depths. The employment of boring for mines constitutes a distinct trade in some of the oldest countries of Europe, from whence an agent might be obtained to make a full examination of our coal fields." The process of boring in Prof. Olmsted's day was was slow and costly. Modern inventive genius is in no art more conspicuous than in this. The Beaumont Diamond Drill may be regarded as having reduced to a minimum both time and cost in boring operations. It enables us to form a perfectly accurate judgment of the successive strata through which it passes; since it brings up a "core" as it is styled, of each. The employment of the drill for the exploration of our coal fields was recommended by Prof. Olmsted in his report of 1824. It was affirmed by Dr. Mitchell to afford the only test upon which any reliance could be placed. It was urged by Prof. Kerr in his report made in 1876. In no way could a few thousand dollars be so beneficially employed by the board as in this work carried on under the superintendence of the Geologist. It cannot be doubted that if the existence of coal in what is called workable quantities shall be demonstrated, the discovery would be followed by a great influx of capital and population—that our State would speedily become the seat of great iron and other industries. This result has followed such discoveries in every part of Europe, and in all the settled parts of our own country. The springing up of a great town at Birmingham, Alabama, within the last few years, is a recent and striking example.—*Agricultural Bulletin.*

RAILROAD NEWS.—It is estimated that the Northwestern connection over the W. N. C. R. R. will yield that road a revenue of $60,000 per mile. This will do for a boom.

Major Wilson has blazed a hole through Cowee tunnel. The tunnel is 1,800 feet long and is a splendid piece of engineering. The road is graded six miles beyond, leaving only a three mile gap to Charlestown, Swain county.

Round Knob—just beyond Henry's on the W. N. C. R. R.—one of the most conspicuous mountain peaks in the Blue Ridge chain, is to be beautified and improved by the railroad company. A large and fine hotel is to be built there, surrounded by beautiful grounds and a magnificent mountain lake. By daming the gulch a cascade can be made, and with a little skillful work Round Knob can be made one of the most beautiful spots in a land where nature has lavished its best gifts. The survey will be made this week with a view to these improvements.—*Greens. Patriot.*

THE MANUFACTURE OF MEAT.—Meat as a secondary product is entitled to be classed among manufactures. Grass and grain are the crude material and beef, mutton, pork, poultry, &c., are the fabrics. Every farmer, miller, distiller and brewer is or ought to be a manufacturer of meat, and as the demand for this product is world-wide, there is no danger of the business being overdone. Prices have steadily increased for the last several years, and there are few branches of industry that pay as certain and satisfactory a return as the making of meat. Every housekeeper outside of the cities can engage in it to a greater or less degree, and if all do all that they easily can the addition to the general comfort will be great and to the public wealth enormous.—*Richmond, Va., South.*

A CAROLINIAN MANOR.—"Bellair" is a fine brick mansion, situated in a lovely grove of oaks and elms, on the Trent River. The lane leading to the main road has stately elms and maples on either side with their branches beautifully interlocked overhead, seemingly exchanging friendly greetings there. Nature and art combined have done much to adorn and beautify this lovely spot.

This place was formerly owned by an "English Lord" and perhaps was settled over one hundred years ago. There is a deed now in the possession of the present proprietors that has the "King of England's" great seal thereon.—*Newbern Jour.*

THE DEAD SONS OF CAROLINA AT ARLINGTON.—There are two hundred and thirty Confederates in Arlington Cemetery. With one exception, all the Virginia dead have been removed to Holywood. South Carolina has disinterred her soldiers, and buried them in their native soil. The majority of those now remaining are North Carolinians, with a few from Mississippi, Georgia and Alabama. I append the names. In one part of the cemetary, near the private graves of the Custis family are:

W. Dixon, G. F. Reeves, 20th N. C.; Wm. Allmond, Martin Stephens, 7th N. C.; J. C. Twitty, 12th N. C.; Thos. Armstrong, 12th N. C.; Wm. Cidson, 5th N. C.; Levi Reinhardt, 23d N. C.; H. Hall, R. L. Lee, H. Hagler, J. A. Harrell, N. Benson, W. Holland, J. A. Heath, W. Stanson, J. L. McFaddin, A. Brignan, S. M. Jones, T. Gillespie, Lieut. R. M. Martin, Geo. Hughes, E. Bailey, F. B. Lathrop, J. D. Frazier, S. S. Brown, F. M. Drake, John Burge, W. Meredith, Z. H. Griffin, E. Mitchell, J. Miller, J. W. Dixon, E. A. Adcock, T. G. Brown, T. Armstrong, J. A. Bennett, W. Dixon, W. Purse, John Anderson, E. Nowell, H. W. Crone, H. Bartnett, M. Quinn, J. Flynn, S. Reeves, T. Adams, H. Smith.

Levi Reinhardt, of the 23d North Carolina Regiment, was the first one buried in Arlington.

In another part of the cemetery and intermixed with Federals are:

J. C. Cannon, W. Crawford, W. Almond, M. Stevens, W. Edison, W. L. Smith, W. N. Jenkens, Thos. Howard, G. Holmes, A. Bridgers, J. McCord, L. Loyd, J. D. Horsing, J. Morris, I. W. Hudson, J. H. Hill, Chas. Centre, W. Keeneman, F. M. Hardy, W. H. Davis, Wm. Smyth, J. T. Moore, Brig. W. Page, F. Dow, J. Davis, J. C. German, L. L. Eure, C. S. Troxley, H. M. Davis, Jos Heck, C. G. Taber, C. A. Briggs, —— Smith, Robt. Byrd, G. Stepps, J. Cronan, H. Lahone, J. Perry, M. C. Pool, G. F. Pierce, Thos. Kings, J. A. Ballard, J. E. Hill, A. G. Stirewalt, James Cunningham, W. C. Cheseltine, W. F. Coppage, W. C. Morris, A. Morris, M. C. Abernathy, A. Waldrop, G. Porter.

I am indebted to Admiral Jenkins for assistance in securing the above information. I learn to my surprise that fifty marble headstones were being placed over the Confederates by the government and that in time all the graves would be similarly marked. The word "rebel" is omitted, only the name, State and command being given. Two hundred years hence it will, therefore, appear to the visitor at Arlington that these North Carolinians fought on the other side. Whether this inference will be agreeable to their friends and the State of North Carolina remains to be seen. The marble headstones are certainly being put up, for I took the trouble to go and see if what the superintendent told me was true.

Dr. Garnett has called a meeting of the Southern Memorial Association, and the money left on their hands is at the command of the N. C. Association. The fact that the government is placing the marble headstones, marked as I have indicated, presents a problem which I cannot solve unaided. Would it be asking too much to inquire what you and the North Carolina press think ought to be done?—*Mrs. Cicero W. Harris in Raleigh News and Observer.*

Indiana has been swept by another disastrous cyclone. At Edinburg a ten minutes storm blew down the spire of the Methodist church upon the roof of the parsonage, crushing through it to the ground. Two persons were killed and great damage done to property. On the same day a tornado struck Clay City. One house was swept out of existence, six persons killed and a bridge destroyed. On the other side in a little settlement five persons were killed, houses torn to pieces and one child blown away. Twelve persons were injured, besides those killed.

HUSBAND THE FOREST WEALTH.—Five car loads of black walnut timber, says the Greensboro *Patriot* of recent date, passed through last night, consigned to a manufacturing establishment in Philadelphia. Many of the logs measured three feet through. The timber was shipped from a point beyond Asheville on the Western North Carolina railroad. In a few years it will all be gone, and then some foolish body will cry, "shut the stable door."

Reduced rates will be allowed those wishing to attend the commencement exercises of the University of North Carolina, good from the 1st to the 9th of June, over the following roads: Richmond and Danville, including North Carolina Railroad and branches, Western North Carolina Railroad, Atlantic Tennessee and Ohio Railroad, R. and G. Railroad, R. and A. Air Line, and Carolina Central.

RAILROAD MEETING.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Statesville Air-line Railroad was held in this place Wednesday. The object of the meeting was to keep alive the organization of the company. It is chartered to run from some point on the S. C. line by Statesville to some point on the Virginia line near Mt. Airy.—*Statesville American.*

Ex-Chief Justice Sharswood, accounted the ablest judge who ever sat upon the bench of Pennsylvania in jury trials, and annotator of an edition of Blackstone, died in Philadelphia May 29, aged 73.

New Orleans has become the second grain exporting port, and is making rapid strides upon the heels of New York. In April New York shipped 1,640,049 bushels, and New Orleans 1,265,717.

Manhattan Island contains about 12,500 acres, of which 8,500 are covered with houses; 1,000 are in parks, and 3,000 are still unoccupied. In the ten years 2,000 acres have been built up.

It is said that in New Hampshire, where the women have a right to vote on school questions, not one in a thousand exercises it.

WORK ON LONDON NEWSPAPERS.—Soon after 6 o'clock in the evening the sub-editors arrive and begin work upon the piles of manuscript and printed matter which await them there. The printer is pressing them for "copy," for his hands are waiting; but they must proceed cautiously or they will choke space which will be seriously wanted later on. Now the reporters in Parliament and out of doors begin to send up their first manuscripts, and if these and those reports to which there is no option do not suffice to keep the printers going, a column or two of literary reviews may be given to them, since these last, if found in excess when the paper is made up, can be held over.

By 10 the editor and his assistants will be at their posts, and now a serious consultation is held, for the topics of the principal leaders must be decided on without delay. Such a choice has been deferred until the latest possible moment for good reasons. Had it been made before all the data which foreign and domestic telegrams, private notes from "whips," confidential intimations from political friends and explorations of trusted social agents can yield had been realized, it might be liable to reversal when all the arrangements based on it were in operation. As it is, the late delivery of a blue-book, the publication of an extraordinary gazette or telegram announcing that a favorite regiment had lost heavily in South Africa, will upset the operations of the editor's room just when such disturbance is most inconvenient. Sometimes those operations must commence before all the material necessary for them is at hand. An eminent statesman is speaking at Edinburgh, Liverpool or Manchester, and in London his speech is being delivered by the telegraph boys in instalments.

In such a case the leader-writer will be busy on the earlier part of the speech while the orator is constructing his later sentences. By a quarter past 10 o'clock the leader-writers will have addressed themselves to their tasks, and before they have nearly finished their articles the earliest paragraphs will have been handed to them in proof for correction. By about 11 the chief printer makes his appearance in the editor's room with his "statement," a schedule of the titles and length in columns of the articles he has received, showing the foreseen result that the paper is overcrowded. Proofs are now coming down very fast, and must be dealt with and rapidly returned. By half past 12 the fourth page, that which is at a reader's left hand when he opens the paper out, must be closed up, locked in its iron frame, and sent to the foundry to be stereotyped. The fifth page is the second to be sent to the foundry, and the inner pages are kept open longest. By about 2 the last paragraph is dropped into the last open column, and such as it has been made, with its merits and defects, the morning paper must go before the world.—*Leisure Hour.*

The next session of the State Normal School, to be held at Wilson, N. C., will open in the Graded School Buildings, 19th June and close 19th July, 1883.

AGRICULTURAL.

How to use Cotton Seed Cake.

Dr. Dabney of the N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station addresses a communication to the Raleigh *News and Observer* in which he quotes the following letter just received by him from Sir John Bennett Lawes, L.L. D., F. R. S.:

ROTHAMPSTED, ST. ALBANS,
May 15th, 1883.

DEAR SIR:—Accept my best thanks for your reports, which contain some very interesting matters. The laws regulating the growth of plants are the same all over the world. Here, in Germany, and with you, ammonia is beneficial to grain and injurious to leguminosæ. Potash is generally beneficial to the latter. I would venture to point out to you the great importance of lime in some form on your peaty soils where you use kainite salts. The acids of the salts enter into combination with the lime and are readily washed away. Lime is also necessary for nitrating the nitrogen of your peaty soils. I have laid down a good deal of my land in permanent pasture during my life. In doing this it is necessary to restore to the land the nitrogen which has been taken away by centuries of arable cultivation, as old pastures which have never been broken up contain about 9.25 per cent. of nitrogen, equal to about 5,000 pounds per acre in the first nine inches. My arable soil contains about one-half this amount, and the new pastures contain from 0.15 to 0.20 per cent. of nitrogen. *I depend almost entirely upon Carolina cotton cake to furnish this nitrogen. Feeding my dairy cows with it, I can obtain the necessary nitrogen cheaper by this process than by the direct application of artificial manures.* You will find in Dr. Gilbert's lecture at Montreal, which has since been published by your government, some interesting matters relating to the action of leguminous plants. We are still in ignorance of the exact mode by which they obtain their nitrogen.

Yours truly,
[Signed] J. B. LAWES.

Commenting upon which Dr. Dabney says:

The italics are mine. This is the passage to which I wish to direct the attention of our cotton farmers specially. Since grain growing has become so seldom remunerative in England, owing to the competition of American wheat, British farmers have been giving more and more attention to the production and maintenance of permanent pastures and the production of meat and wool. Every conclusion of Sir John Bennett Lawes in agricultural matters commands the highest consideration, because they are known the world over to be reached by the most careful and thorough experiment and observation, in

(Continued on fourth page.)

OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY,.....JUNE 7, 1883

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

Recognizing the inevitable division of parties in the next election on the question of the tariff particularly and of federal taxation generally, much discussion has been indulged in, of late, regarding the precise attitude to be assumed by the democratic party when it speaks with final authority in the next national convention. Last week we gave the sensible views of Mr. Wm. R. Morrison and of Senator Butler on this subject. Since then we find in the New York *World* letters from Senator Bayard and ex-Senator McDonald of Indiana mainly devoted to the tariff question which are given below.

Mr. Bayard writes from Wilmington, Del., under date of May 23, as follows:

"The more important the question the greater the necessity in dealing with it gravely and worthily, and anything like finesse or the appearance of finesse or trick in dealing with such an issue as a tariff for revenue or tariff for the protection of certain classes of our citizens will greatly weaken the party resorting to it. Quite independent of the economy to the treasury and incidental benfit to American producers and manufacturers which is to be affected by a higher or lower rate of tariff taxation, is the more profound question of political right and power to lay any public burden upon the entire people for the benefit, profits or 'protection' of private individuals. If this claim be admitted as one of right, then privileged classes do exist in this country; and, although titles may not be allowed by the constitution, yet all the advantages and privileges of rank will be obtained without the name.

"I know of no position more impregnable, and upon which it is more important for the democratic party to form its lines, than that public property cannot be taken for private use under any pretext. The constitution of the United States—and of every one of the States so united—provides for the taking of private property for public use *only* upon the rendition of "just compensation" to the owner—but nowhere in this country, and nowhere where free institutions have recognition, can the sovereign power take public property for private use, or the private property of A to be bestowed upon B, with or without compensation. The only ground upon which any individual can be deprived of his property is to benefit the community, and whenever such an exigency arises, he must (under our guarantees) be first justly compensated. The form of the exaction is immaterial—as much so as the place—and a tax collected in the interior, or at a man's residence, or at the seaport of entry and under a tariff law—an excise or a direct tax law—it is all the same, and to be justified must be in the name and for the use of the government of the United States.

"With this principle once laid down, the *rate* of taxation will be easily measured by the public exigencies, and such a spectacle as witnessed at the last session of Congress—of a handful of men representing private interests and controlling and moulding public laws of taxation to suit those interests—will never again be tolerated by honest public sentiment.

"The excise system can be so arranged, I am sure, as to do away with the army of spies and agents, and the detestable inquisition practiced under present laws. A tax upon the ascertained capacity of a still can be substituted for the host of political storekeepers and gaugers and armed marshals who now constitute the chief power of the radical party in many States. And a sensible reduction of the rate of tax to a true revenue point would accomplish a vast reform and give great relief.

"I am convinced of the serious necessity for a change in our civil service system of removals and appointments. The tree will grow and bear its natural fruits, and if we continue to make men's salaries and means of living dependent solely upon the caprice and favor of the executive branch, we will see such men in high office as suit the office-holding class and not the people, or their interest or honor."

Mr. McDonald writes from Indianapolis, Indiana, under date of May 22: "I feel a strong conviction that the political tides which set in in favor of the democratic party last year will continue until the party shall be triumphantly successful at the next presidential election. The tariff issue, connected with the general subject of revenue reform, will necessarily be an important question in all future political contests until it is settled upon the doctrines of the constitution and the principles of sound political economy. We may be some time reaching a solution of the question, but as the public mind comes to be enlightened it will not be satisfied with any tariff that has not for its leading purpose the raising of revenue for the government, nor with the details of any tariff law in which the duties laid upon foreign merchandise shall be above the revenue point."

Our learned contemporary, the *American Register*, does not approve altogether of Mr. Bayard's utterances, and complains that he is not sufficiently explicit in stating his choice between a tariff for revenue only and a tariff which provides for incidental protection. This is stated by Mr. Morrison and in effect by Senator Butler, the difference is more of policy than of creed—though Mr. Morrison recognizes the fact that

> There is such a division of opinion among Democrats as requires toleration on the tariff question; but those unwilling to repeal war rates, which were added to a protective tariff, are entitled to no leniency.

Those who advocate incidental protection, some protection or any qualified protection probably mean no more than is meant by a tariff only for revenue, for a tariff laid for revenue only will afford some advantage to our own manufacturers.

Mr. McDonald well states the sentiment which controls the majority of democrats and a growing class of their political opponents when he says that "the public mind will not be satisfied * * * with the details of any tariff law in which the duties laid on foreign merchandise shall be *above the revenue point*."

The question of taxation is the most difficult connected with the science of government; but while a perfect determination of it may not be reached, we doubt not that the next national convention of the democratic party will wisely formulate a creed which the party may not only contentedly embrace but by which it will recover power.

Meanwhile, bearing in mind the adage that one should never do what his enemy wishes him to do—if he can find that out—and that our thoughtful enemies have courteously placed the information at our disposal in a body disinterested expressions of opinion as to the policy which we should not pursue, we may get a valuable hint from the following extract from the republican Philadelphia *Press*, which quotation is a fair sample of current republican comment on the views of Messrs. Bayard and McDonald:

> If these great statesmen really intend their opinions to be the key-note of the next campaign, the result of it is already determined, for all that the Republicans need to elect their candidate for President is a Democratic issue of a tariff for revenue only to wage a determined war upon. Up to the present time Mr. Bayard and Mr. McDonald must be regarded as strong Republican allies.

THE FRENCH MOVEMENT IN COCHIN CHINA.

Recent occurrences in Tonquin, Madagascar and Africa have attracted sudden attention to France's foreign policy. Like our republican friends, who are prodigal of advice to the democrats as to a sound and winning policy, the Germans think (or say they think) that France is committing grave errors in weakening herself by foreign complications. The French, however, doubtless know their own business, however ignorant of it they may have been in their last wrestle with Germany; and the Anamites and Africans furnish convenient material to practice upon.

In view of the war possibly imminent between France and China (whose emperor is paramount lord of Cochin China,) the subjoined account of the origin of the trouble will be interesting. In it will be found an account of the sortie and death of Lieut. Garnier in 1874. A few days since, a similar fate befell Lieut. Riviere, who with 15 marines was impaled by the Anamites; and the French have thus their opportunity for revenge, for conquest and—for training.

It is now something over twenty years since the foundations of the sovereignty which the French are establishing in Indo-China were laid; and, considering the many mutations and reverses of the home government, it must be confessed that they have progressed fairly well with their superstructure. Their long struggle with Tu-Duk, the King of Cochin China—or the Emperor of Anam, as the French prefect to call him—has resulted in the acquisition of six of the richest and most important provinces of the southern portion of the empire, and the extension of their protectorate over the neighboring kingdom of Cambodia. The story of the conquest of this populous but fever-stricken region is a brief one. In 1859, Saigon, an important city on a branch of the lower Mekong, or Cambodia river, fell into the hands of the French. The soldiers of Tu-Duk made gallant but ineffectual attempts to retake it. Two years later Tu-Duk, after obstinate resistance, was defeated at Ki-hoa by a combined force of French and Spaniards, and was at length compelled in 1862, by the internal disorders of his kingdom, to cede three provinces to the French, in perpetuity. In 1864 Cambodia was brought under their control. Three more provinces were taken from Tu-Duk in 1867, professedly as punishment for his persistency in organizing attacks and revolts in Cambodia hostile to French ascendancy, but in reality, perhaps, because it was desired to get control of all the mouths and the delta of the Mekong river, which at that time was thought to be navigable as far north as to within the south-western limits of China. To gain access to the commerce of the rich provinces of this section of the Chinese Empire has been, from the beginning of their entrance into Cochin-China, and to-day remains, the chief object of the French. Subsequent exploration has shown that the Mekong cannot be utilized as a means of access to western China; but, unfortunately for Tu-Duk, it was found that another river flowing through the northern extremity of his dominions, the Songkoi, had the requisite depth of water. In January, 1873, M. Dupuis ascended the Songkoi from its mouth to Hanoi, the capital of the province of Tonquin, and, continuing his explorations, in March of the same year reached Mong-kow, at the head of the navigable waters of the Songkoi, and within the frontier of the Chinese province of Yunnan. Tonquin and its capital Hanoi became thenceforth the goal of all the French schemes of territorial aggrandizement, notwithstanding the fact that in 1874, before the result of M. Dupuis's mission was known, a treaty of peace between France and Anam was signed, by the terms of which the Emperor Tu-Duk resigned all claim to the six provinces torn from him in lower Cochin China, receiving in return full recognition of his sovereignty over Tonquin and upper Cochin China, and promises of assistance against any enemy that might assail his territories. After the value of the Songkoi was ascertained, during the same year, Lieutenant Garnier sought to appropriate Tonquin of his own motion, and was killed during a sortie from the citadel of Hanoi by a band of Chinese filibusters. The belief that under a civilized government the Songkoi would become the chief outlet for the trade of Central China has made the possession of Tonquin, the province through which it reaches the sea, seem to French statesmen indispensable. Occasions for quarrel with Tu-Duk have been easy to find, and the Emperor of Anam, as well as the Emperor of China, his suzerain, has now been informed that Tonquin must succumb to the tender mercies of a French protectorate. Hanoi has been occupied by a small force of Frenchmen; and is now said to be the objective point for an army of Chinese who are marching to Tu-Duk's support. The English, it may be added, appreciate fully the value of the foothold the French are gaining in their neighborhood, but allege that the Chinese province penetrated by the Songkoi is one of the poorest in the empire. It is certainly but scantily populated, though fairly productive of grain and exceedingly rich in minerals.

THE CAROLINIAN DEAD AT ARLINGTON.—Last Friday, in accordance with a notice published in the OBSERVER, a meeting of the Ladies' Memorial Association was held at the Seminary, and the Secretary was directed to correspond with the association in Raleigh,—selected because at the capital,—on the subject of the removal of our dead from Arlington. In this connection, attention is directed to the letter of Mrs. C. W. Harris to the Raleigh *News and Observer* copied on the 1st page of this paper; which suggests a phase of this question which should be considered if the dead be suffered to remain where they are.

The Association in Fayetteville is the first to move in this matter; but we trust its action will be followed in every portion of the State, and proper steps decided upon and taken.

TWO PICTURES.

There is a good deal of a certain sort of legislation in the Federal capital which does not proceed from the capitol. Of the kind, to wit, effected through the medium of interpretations by officials of the executive bureaux of acts of Congress. And there is also no little usurpation by them of the functions of the judicial department. Much intervention of the kind is of course indispensable in the conduct of the vast machinery of a great government. But with the increasing necessity for its exertion, because of the country's growth, has come an increasing disposition therefor which has altogether outstripped the requirements of the case. A contrast of two instances is given below. We have at present no means of knowing the merits of the Georgia case, but the watchful care of the government's interest in this contrasted with the liberality displayed in dealing with the government's money in the other case quoted, would call forth a good deal of pertinacious inquiry by ex-Senator Davis of West Virginia, if he were in Congress; and it is a subject which is respectfully commended to the attention of those in the next Congress who think as he did about the republic.

The following items of news furnish the contrast:

The First Comptroller of the Treasury has rendered a decision in the case involving the right of the United States to apply the money appropriated by Congress to the State of Georgia as a set-off against a quota of direct taxes apportioned to that State by a direct act of August 5, 1861. He holds that the act of March 3d, 1883, to refund to the State of Georgia certain money expended by said State for the common defence in 1777, does not in any respect affect or suspend the law requiring the accounting officers of the Treasury department to make a set-off, and is not mandatory in the sense of repealing or suspending any prior existing statute. The same rule now applied to Georgia has been applied to the State of Kansas, West Virginia and Missouri. The balance certified by the First Comptroller May 29th, 1868, as due the United States from the State of Georgia for its quota of direct tax, has not been in any form set aside or rendered inoperative.

Per Contra:

There is much comment, says the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, upon the return by the government, at the instance of the Attorney-General, of a large portion of the money recovered from what is known as the Ottman treasury robbery. There does not seem to be any doubt that the money which was recovered belonged to the government, and consisted of the identical notes which were stolen, and hence surprise is natural that the government should give up its own money to the thieves who robbed it. But it is understood that the Attorney-General took the ground that as the government had not legally proved its ownership it could not hold on to the money, and that if suit was brought for its recovery the courts would so decide. This may be so, but it would have been best for the Attorney-General to let the matter be decided by the courts. What does not at all add to the propriety of this restitution is the fact that the counsel who demanded and received the money for the thieves were two particular pets of the Attorney-General, one of whom he has now employed in government cases at enormous fees far in excess of any service rendered, and these two counsel, it is said, obtained the lion's share of the money. Ottman was tried twice for the robbery, and although every one believed him to be guilty he escaped through "hung" juries, which have always been so common a feature in the administration of justice in this District. As it is said the indictment against him is still pending, the Attorney-General might have made the experiment of having another trial before giving up the money.

FAYETTEVILLE PRESBYTERY.—We are indebted to Rev. J. P. McPherson for a copy of the minutes of the Adjourned Meeting held at Asheville in September, and of the 140th session of Fayetteville Presbytery held at Montpelier Church, Robeson county, April 4–7, from which we will make extracts in the next issue of the OBSERVER.

THE NEW BISHOP.—We trust that the new Episcopal robes will be placed on the shoulder of some worthy North Carolinian. In common with Dr. Huske's many other friends, we would be gratified at his elevation to the Episcopacy.—*Gleaner.*

Cotton.

Following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending May 31:

	1883.	1882.
Net receipts at U. S. ports,	30,280	14,696
Total receipts to date,	5,805,752	4,525,905
Exports for the week,	55,019	30,175
Total exports to date,	4,363,463	3,210,535
Stock at all U. S. ports,	505,567	448,045
Stock at all interior towns,	50,252	51,365
Stock at Liverpool,	978,000	1,032,000
Stock of American afloat for Great Britain,	110,000	89,000

The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 2,802,625 bales, of which 1,948,125 are American; against 2,490,370 and 1,439,650, respectively, last year. Receipts of cotton at all interior towns 14,403; receipts from the plantations 19,540; crop in sight 6,797,242.

The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all the ports since September 1, 1882: Galveston, 811,837 bales; New Orleans, 1,628,810; Mobile, 309,208; Savannah, 802,454; Charleston, 564,699; Wilmington, 128,300; Norfolk, 784,400; Baltimore, 71,917; New York, 150,630; Boston, 108,287; Providence, 12,524; Philadelphia, 91,877; West Point, 216,411; Brunswick, 5,508; Port Royal, 19,392; Pensacola, 4,452; City Point, 4,484; Indianola, 15,973; total, 5,805,752.

The debt statement, issued June 1, shows the decrease of the public debt during the month of May to be $4,890,476.60; cash in the treasury, $317,868,062.34; gold certificates, $88,490,940; silver certificates, $80,033,331; certificates of deposit outstanding, $11,805,000; refunding certificates outstanding, $358,008; legal tenders outstanding, $346,681,016; fractional currency outstanding, $7,003,598.81.

The Richmond *State*, (anti-Mahone,) referring to the recent county elections in Virginia, says: We have redeemed twenty-one counties, making gains in many others, and suffering losses in few

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Better Prospects for Crops—Commencements and the Commencement—The Matthews Suit, and the Distinguished Lawyers who will argue it—Married and Died.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 5, 1883.

The rain has come at last, and reports from all parts of the State are cheerful over the bettered prospect for the crop. The grain crops, including rice, will all run over 82 per cent., and cotton is about 80 per cent. The dry weather has had a depressing rather than a disastrous effect on these crops. The oats, rye and wheat would have had longer and fuller heads if refreshing showers had fallen; and the cotton would have had a greener and healthier hue. There is time enough, however, for cotton, and if July and August bring good seasons the crop will be about an average one. The acreage in corn is increased and the prospect for full crops is bright. One reason for this is the failure of the tobacco plant, or, rather, its destruction by the fly, dry, cold weather and no seasons for planting. The land intended for tobacco will consequently be put in corn. Reports from 22 counties only give an average of 65 per cent of tobacco.

The summer exodus has not begun yet, and the proprietors of watering-places are as blue and as low-spirited as their guests will be at the other end of the season. Of late years our people have begun to patronize their own summer resorts. Various places along the coast have grown in public favor, and are really making sea-side life very tolerable. The mountain section is so wonderful and so new that nobody ever tires of rambling through it. Here, too, the conveniences and elegancies of life are following the lines of railways and telegraph, and making life worth living to the practical and prosaic classes of visitors as well as the enthusiastic and romantic tourist. As the average American is a hard and never-resting worker, this change forces on him a certain amount of comfort and luxury which he otherwise could not get, and which will promote his happiness and add to his days.

Commencements are now the order of the day and concerts of the night. The sweet-girl graduates are now as happy as can be over the prospects of books abandoned and a long summer of nothing to do and plenty of beaux. The boys are less honest in their manifestations of delight at being freed from the restraint of schools and colleges, because it is not the tone of the day to show too much interest in anything, but in their hearts they are very happy over their long vacations filled with frolics and girls. There is a fresh color in the live as well as in the cheeks of them all, which it is a pity should ever fade under the exposure of life.

Quite a party goes from this place to the ball at Chapel Hill on Thursday night. It is a pleasant jaunt. You leave Raleigh after a late dinner, and get to Chapel Hill to an early tea. Leaving Chapel Hill after a late breakfast you reach Raleigh early in the afternoon. Mr. Guthrie of your town is on a visit to his old home at Chapel Hill. He will attend commencement, and then make an extended trip through the western part of the State.

The Federal Court is now sitting in this city, Judges Bond and Seymour preside. The only cause of first-rate importance to be tried is Matthews vs. C. C. R. R., in which Judge Dillon of New York and Hon. D. K. McRae will represent the plaintiff, and Maj. Charles Stedman and Fuller & Snow the railroad. During the argument the court-room will be crowded, as it is a legal controversy in which a superb display of ability may be expected.

Mrs. Felton, an aged lady, sister of Mrs. Gov. Swain, a granddaughter of Gov. Caswell and daughter of former Secretary of State Hill, died last night at midnight.

Mr. Charles Cross will to-morrow marry Miss Annie Williams, daughter of the late Jno. G. Williams. Mr. Cross is chief clerk in the Auditor's office, and Miss Williams is a very charming young lady with a numerous circle of friends.

Cards are out for the marriage of Col. P. F. Pescud, Jr., formerly of this State, to Miss Maggie Maginnis, a New Orleans belle of great beauty and wealth.

P. M. W.

Robeson County Items.

Meeting of the Board of Commissioners—New Bridge probably over Lumber River—The Treasurer's Report—The Crops growing finely.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

LUMBERTON, N. C., June 5, 1883.

MR. EDITOR:—The Board of County Commissioners met on the 4th inst. in their regular monthly meeting and transacted a good deal of routine business.

They decided to call the magistrates together on the 1st Monday in July to consider the propriety of building a new bridge across the river at Lumberton. Of the two bridges now there, one is unsafe and the other is private property, and not a very substantial structure, at that.

The idea seems to be to build a strong, substantial bridge that will repay the public for the amount of money that will be expended, and fortunately the county is in a condition to justify a reasonable outlay for this purpose.

The Finance Committee submitted their quarterly report of the condition of the county finances. The following statements show the condition of the School and County fund, as reported by the Treasurer and approved by this committee:

J. A. McAllister, Treas'r, in Account with County Fund:

1883.			
March 1. To bal. on hand per Rep. Com.		$6,849 68	
May 31. To cash from Sheriff—property taxes,		550 53	
To cash from Sh'ff—¼ of 400 county polls for poor,		103 50	
			$7,473 71
CR.			
May 31. Paid county orders since March 1st,		$909 39	
Court officers,		88 30	
Grand Jurors,		164 50	
Regular Jurors,		248 70	
Tales Jurors,		62 20	
Coms. on $1,473.09 expenditures at 2½ per cent.		36 83	
			$1,509 92
Balance on hand of Co Fund,			$5,963 79
1883, SCHOOL FUND.			
March 1. To bal. on hand per Report Fin. Com.,		$8,605 20	
27. To 1 pay scholar, col'd dist., No. 51,		1 15	
May 31. To J. P's fines and penalties during quarter,		30 00	
To cash from Sh'ff—taxes 400 polls less ¼ county poll,		796 50	
To cash from Sh'ff. property taxes,		199 47	
CR.			
May 31. Paid County Sup't since March 1st,			123 00
White Teachers,			1,176 30
Colored "			1,736 10
Building and repairs for white schools,			75 25
Building and repairs for co'd schools,			205 00
Sites for colored schools,			20 00
Coms. on $3,355.65 expenditures at 2½ per cent.,			83 39
Balance school fund on hand,			6,213 28
		$9,632 32	$9,632 32

The recent rains and warm weather are having a most gratifying effect upon the crops, which, although generally backward, are said to be very fair and are now growing finely.

ROBESON.

A disastrous fire occurred in Lynchburg, Va., last week, which destroyed property estimated at from $300,000 to $600,000. The Lynchburg *Virginian* building and fixtures, the Commercial Bank, a tobacco manufactory and other buildings, were among those destroyed; and five persons were killed by falling walls.

LETTER FROM COLUMBUS.

Cheerful View of New Railways and Thriving Towns in Columbus and Bladen—Col. Short's Railroad, Saw Mills and Shingle and Barrel Factories—Chadburn—Mt. Tabor—Abbottsburg and Wester Prong.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.

COLUMBUS CO., N. C., June 4, 1883.

MR. EDITOR:—The cut off from Shoe Heel to Florence by shortening the line 100 miles may turn some through travel and freight from Wilmington, but the loss to business will not equal that sustained by the bridge company. The effort by the Railway companies to build up the country between Wilmington and these junctions and thus effect compensation for the loss referred to, will be reciprocated by the people with interest. There are already several strong feeders to these roads, as yet terminating in Columbus.

Col. Short has a large and double saw for large shipping timber; shingle and barrel factories at Bogue Station 40 miles from Wilmington on the W. C. and A. road; and a good steel-rail track crossing White Marsh 8 miles south going in the direction of Waccamaw River. This road not only brings up those huge round cypress trees, but penetrates a fertile but hitherto obscure section, exchanging guano for cotton, tar, &c. Ten miles further south on the W. C. and A. R. R., is Chadburn's, a yearling town in place of the recent wilderness. The enterprising company which has built this town in order to supply an extensive mill, is gradually extending a good road toward the coast under charter; and in order that the farming industry should be developed, transportation is cheap, and freight exchanged for 15 miles in the interior, where quite a thriving village is in progress near the State line called Mt. Tabor.

Our county is also tapped by two branch railroads from Abbottsburg, Bladen Co., on the C. C. R. to supply the extensive milling of Messrs. Colville & Co., and also accommodate a thrifty portion of the county with needful transportation. All along that dense forest, now, the snorting horse will stop at a word and take up your cotton and tar, after disgorging his guano and salt within 7 miles of Whiteville at Wester Prong, where the company's mill for slicing tall yellow pine is hard to equal.

Our dense forest is yet attracting distant capital. Let it come; and also the wealthy and enterprising Pennsylvanians represented by W. J. Ayres, Esq., Philadelphia, who is now seeking in North Carolina a location with the raw material convenient for the manufacture of wood pulp. These companies not only call into action and retain at home the bone and sinew of our land, but add to and develop the material resources.

COLUMBUS.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Charlotte *Journal* gives an account of the revolting proceedings of certain Mormon "missionaries" in Rutherford and Gaston counties, who, so far, have converted 37 men and women, 15 of whom have been sent to Utah. The *Journal* suggests the antidote of an effective Gentile missionary procurable at any hardware store dealing in shot-guns.

True bills having been found against Dr. Gallagher, Bernard Gallagher, Ausburghe, Curtin, Whitehead and Wilson, for participation in the late dynamite conspiracy in London, they were arraigned at the Old Bailey on Friday last. They pleaded not guilty, and their trial was fixed for the 11th inst.

The new water-works at Knoxville, Tenn., have just been completed, at a cost of $150,000. Water was turned into the mains Wednesday. The bottom dropped out of one of the reservoirs, and 500,000 gallons of water disappeared in five minutes. The reservoir was built on top of a cave, whose existence was not suspected until it swallowed up the water.

Since the last issue of the OBSERVER, the usual weekly tornado has recurred in the West, this time in Ohio and Indiana; fences, growing crops and a number of buildings were destroyed, and a greater number unroofed; and twelve or thirteen persons were killed, and many injured.

On Friday, Robert Henderson, a negro, was hanged at Oxford, for the murder of his wife in November, 1882, after making a confession and declaring his intention to go at once to heaven.

Thomas Caffrey, one of the condemned Phœnix Park murderers, was hanged at Dublin June 1st; and another, Timothy Kelly, will be hanged June 9th.

The Pall Mall *Gazette* publishes a letter dated May 24 from the nihilist Stepniak, author of "Underground Russia", which accounts for the peaceful coronation of the Czar. The writer says the Czar will not be molested at the coronation because the system of attacks to create terror has been replaced by plans for a coup d'etat and attempts at revolt.

The American branch of the Ancient Arabic Order of "Nobles of the Mystic Shrine" held a solemn meeting in Masonic Temple, New York, Thursday evening, to do honor to the memory of Abd-el-Kader, the famous Shiekh of Mecca, Arabia, who died at Damascus on Saturday. The Oriental funeral services were observed in every particular, and the occasion was a most impressive one.

THE NEGRO'S SECOND THOUGHT.—Prof. R. T. Greener, (colored) of Washington, addressing an audience of some 3,000 at Danville, May 30, spoke of the changed attitude of the races, the length of time since the war and the wonderful strides made by the colored people. The necessity now was to cultivate kindly relations with those with whom they were to live.

To properly commemorate those who died for us we must live like hard-thinking, honest, loyal men. From 1620 to 1883 was a long way. More favored races had taken centuries to reach the height of the negro's civilization to-day. Upon the soil of the South, amid the descendants of those with whom our fathers and mothers served in bondage, the problem of race would be worked out.

The men who whined and croaked about grievances were deluding our people, were making them restless, discontented, unhappy. Professor Greener said he hazarded the statement that the colored people of the South to-day were better fed, better clothed, better housed than any peasantry in Europe. The negro, indeed, had some prejudices and wrong notions to rid himself of. He still believed that politics would fill the corn bin, or make tobacco grow, furnish parquette seats, and gain admittance to parlor cars. The professor urged the colored people to cease being sport for politicians. They could better afford to lose the ballot than to lose the esteem and respect of the religious, industrious, temperate element; the liberty-loving and God-fearing class, which had made liberty and enfranchisement possible.

A Different Scene on the Great Bridge on "Decoration Day."

A terrible disaster occurred on Wednesday of last week on the great bridge between New York and Brooklyn, by which twelve persons lost their lives and a great many others were injured more or less seriously. While there were no less than 15,000 persons on the Bridge, a blockade was formed on the footpath at the head of a flight of steps nine feet high extending from the masonry above the anchorage to the first iron truss, the same place at which blockades of people have occurred heretofore. A panic followed the pushing and struggling by which men and women tried to free themselves from the crowd. In the midst of this rush, started, it is thought, by a gang of roughs, either thoughtlessly or with mischievous intent, several persons were carried over the edge of the steps. They fell on the landing and at the foot of the stairs, others stumbled on them, and more than forty persons were trampled under foot by the panic-stricken multitude. It was a long time before they could be extricated. They were then placed in improvised ambulances and taken to Chambers Street, New York and St. Vincent's Hospitals, where many heartrending scenes occurred. Great excitement prevailed in the city and Brooklyn, and exaggerated stories of the calamity were spread. The accident is attributed largely to the inefficiency of the police system and the police force of the Bridge.

Says the New York *Tribune:*

Until the shadow of a great calamity settled upon it yesterday the great Bridge was the most popular thoroughfare in the city. The few sprinkling showers of rain which fell about noon did not seem to check the ardor of the thousands who had resolved to devote the holiday to sight-seeing from its heights, and the cheerful sunshine that followed called out many more who till then had remained housed and sent them on a similar errand. Until the latter part of the afternoon, when overcrowding caused discomfort, there was no more delightful place imaginable than the breezy pathway from city to city, and none that commanded so magnificent a panorama. Some of the brilliant features of opening day were repeated, for the houses in the vicinity had not yet doffed their gay decorations, and the flags on the shipping at the wharves fringed the two cities with color. At intervals during the day processions with bands of music crossed the Bridge, walking in the wagon-ways and thus affording a better view of the soldiery and uniformed civilians than could be obtained any where else.

There was a fatal fascination in all this. It attracted thousands and kept them upon the Bridge. The Superintendent knew that the crowd of visitors to the structure would strain its accommodations much more seriously than they had ever been strained before, and he made what were supposed to be ample preparations for the crush. He built additional toll-toxes at each end and gave orders that in case of overcrowding the tide of travel should be turned into the wagon-ways, as it was on Sunday. The police force was not increased, it being supposed that twenty-four men would be able to direct the human stream into proper channels at the termini, and prevent loitering in the spots where the temptations would be strongest. It was known to be extremely likely that between 15,000 and 20,000 persons would be on the Bridge at once, but it was not anticipated that the conduct of a small fraction of the number would bring death to a dozen families and suffering to many more.

The natural effect of the great crowd of visitors and the attractiveness of the Bridge was steadily to increase the number upon it. New York has always contributed many more foot passengers than Brooklyn, and when the returning tide met the stream of fresh arrivals from New York as the afternoon began to draw to a close, the footway gradually grew more and more cramped and the crowd moved more and more sluggishly. The result was inevitable. With only one footway the Bridge is a sauntering place—a promenade, on which one can spend all day going back and forth. Still it was not thought necessary to throw the wagonways open to pedestrians. As on Sunday, the sight-seers became blockaded midway between the New York entrance and the northern tower. Then the removal of a section of railing and the opening thereby of an outlet into the side roads relieved the pressure. Yesterday, before this was done, there came the panic which resulted in horrible suffering and death.

The scene of the dreadful occurrence is just above the anchorage, a little more than half-way between the New York entrance and the first tower. Up to this place the roadways are all on a level, but here begin the iron trusses, which are lifted above the descending cables. The wagon and tramways continue on their easy grade, but the footpath is suddenly lifted nearly 10 feet by a broken flight of fourteen steps. The path, which is 15 feet and 7 inches wide, is narrowed slightly, but hardly enough to be perceptible to a crowd. The ascent is divided in the middle by a landing about 6 feet wide. The steps are of wood and rather narrow. A sturdy curb of granite extends from the station to the first truss on each side of the walk, and gives firm footing to an iron fence that meets the truss at the foot of the stairs. Beyond the curb is the roadway, twelve feet eight inches wide, containing the railway tracks, which are laid on sleepers and ties in the ordinary surface fashion and ballasted with rubble. In this part of the Bridge there were working yesterday a few riveters, riggers, machinists and laborers. A few Bridge policemen were in the wagonways near by, where there was also a steady stream of travel.

About 4 o'clock the crowd grew so dense that a blackade was formed on the Bridge extending from the head of the stairs back several rods to the tower. The number of persons who were faced toward New York was sufficiently large to fill the entire width of the walk and the comparatively small stream going from this city had for a long time been forcing itself through the serried ranks that met it at the head of the stairs. The cause of the blockade seems to have been chiefly the slow movement of the crowd down the steps. There were many women and children, who made the descent slowly and with great care, for there is a suggestion of danger in the narrowness of the steps and the smoothness of the wood. With the tremendous influx from Brooklyn and the rapid movement along the uninterrupted and descending pathway from the tower, nearly 1,000 feet away, the slightest interruption to the regular flow was bound to cause a difficulty that would grow greater with every movement. This is exactly what happened. Beginning with a little crowding that at first caused only merriment and good-humored jostling it grew until women began to faint, men to shout and children to cry with terror. The danger of going over the steps in the midst of such a crush dawned upon those near the flight and they began frantically to push back and shout to the advancing thousands: "Stand back!" "Give us room!" and other vain expostulations.

It was like trying to stop the tide, for, back of the struggling hundreds, thousands were throwing their weight against the ever-increasing column. Then men became desperate. They fought and struggled and added to the terror of the women and children. A policeman jumped upon the chord of the truss and, waving his club, screamed and gesticulated like a madman. The crowd would not understand him and could not obey. Stalwart men wearing the uniform of the Grand Army of the Republic followed the example of the policeman. Shouts went up that people were being killed, and under the transforming influence of terror the report soon spread to those further back that something was the matter with the Bridge. In the midst of the excitement the crowd advancing from New York fell back a short distance and left an empty space at the foot of the stairs. At the same time a gang of thoughtless ruffians, to whom the crush was either mere sport or an opportunity to ply the vocation of pocket-picking, answered a command of "Let's give 'em the grand shove," with a concerted rush toward the steps. An old woman who was at the head of the steps stumbled and fell forward; a younger woman followed, and the human avalanche went on their prostrate forms. Soon others tripped and fell and within a few minutes there were piles of crushed and bleeding pieces of humanity at the foot of each flight of stairs and the panic-stricken crowd was trampling them to death.

The scene now became dreadful past description. Some men were changed into maddened brutes, some into heroes. Husbands picked up their wives, struggled to the edge of the walk and placed their burdens all limp and exhausted upon the truss. Others passed children over their heads until they were landed in a place of safety. Hats, umbrellas and canes were thrown away in order that the hands might be clear to fight with for life. A pedler's pack was torn from his back and its contents strewn far and wide. Coats were torn from men's backs and skirts and sleeves were ripped out of women's dresses. Scores of willing hands were lent to the rescue of the fallen. Unfortunately there were no means of communicating with the gatemen at either end of the Bridge and the tide of travel was not checked. It was only from the side of the walk that the persons who were piled upon the stairs could be reached.

Finally the Bridge workmen came to the rescue. They took out a section of the iron fence next to the iron truss on each side of the walk, rested planks upon the granite coping, turned the frantic people into the wagon-ways, and enabled willing hands to extricate the dead and dying. The most of this work was done by daring men, who had clambered down the iron trusses in order themselves to escape death from suffocation.

The injured were carried into the division of the roadway designed for the railway and laid down upon the sharp edges of the broken stone where simple efforts were made to bring back the lifeless to life. It was half an hour before all were extricated and much longer before medical aid reached them. Wagons and trucks were turned into ambulances, and the wounded and dead were placed in them and carried to the police station in the City Hall and thence to the Chambers Street Hospital. Eight persons were dead or dying, and more than twenty so seriously injured that they had to be taken to hospitals.

Intelligence of the dreadful calamity was strangely long in reaching the ends of the Bridge, but once known to the awestruck crowd outside the gateways it travelled like wildfire and grew as it spread. An hour after the accident it was told in the vicinity of Madison Square that twenty-five persons were killed and hundreds wounded, and at Forty-second St. that the Bridge had fallen down and 1,500 people had lost their lives.

MILLS GOING TO THE COTTON.—All the cotton mills at Columbus, Ga., are crowded with orders. One day last week the Eagle and Phœnix mills received orders that footed up $100,000. The principal portion of these orders came from St. Louis and cities of the Northwest, and the goods are to be delivered as rapidly as possible. The sales of woolen goods made by these mills in one day amounted to nearly $40,000.

M. de Giers, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, recently made a journey abroad with the purpose of informing the powers that Russia was compelled to seek in Armenia an equivalent for the British occupation of Egypt. Mr. Gladstone, by taking Egypt, not only lost the good wishes of France but re-opened the Eastern question and furnished Russia with a pretext for effecting her immense projects, the last step in which will be the conquest of British India.

The business failures throughout the country, as reported to the mercantile agency of R. G. Dun & Co., during last week, number 151, against 148 for the week before. The distribution was: New England States, 21; Middle States, 16; Southern States, 26; Western States, 42; Pacific States and Territories, 13; New York city, 8; Canada and the provinces, 25.

The New Berne *Journal* of June 2d contains an account of a Railroad meeting in that city to consider a suggestion for the organization of a company to lease the A. & N. C. R. R. and, if possible, the N. C. R. R as far as Raleigh.

Truck farming is making rapid strides in Georgia. It is estimated that the melon crop this year will reach upwards of 7,500,000 melons, and sell for $1,500,000.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published every Thursday at 26 and 28 Hay Street, (Brandt's Hall.)

THURSDAY,.....JUNE 7, 1883.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year (in advance).....$2 00
Six months " 1 00

☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ICE CREAM.
DISSOLUTION.
E. F. MOORE—Land Sale.
B. E. SEDBERRY—Notice.
Mrs. DYE—Hats, Bonnets, &c.
GEO. BRANDT—Items of Interest.
McMILLAN BROS—Stoves! Stoves!!
McMILLAN BROS—Turpentine Stills.
J. T. MARTIN—Wheeler & Wilson, No. 8.
TAYLOR MFG CO—Taylor's Boss Clipper and Dry Steam Engines, &c.

ABOUT TOWN.

PICNIC.—The children of the Sunday School of St. John's Church spent yesterday *al fresco*, going from town in wagons to Myrtle Grove, where, with choicely filled baskets, under cool shades, by rippling waters, they passed the fleeting hours of a pleasant day.

THE WORK COMMENCING.—At the depot of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Company shovels, picks, wheelbarrows and all the other sinews of railroad war are beginning to be put in readiness for active service, and the work will soon be well under way.

N. C. DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—This body will meet at Moorehead City on Tuesday next, 12th inst. The meeting promises to be more than usually interesting and largely attended; quite a number of members of the profession will be present from New York and other Northern cities.

Drs. Hunter and Floyd will attend the Association and will be absent several days.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—At a regular meeting of the association, held on Tuesday evening, 5th inst., the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: J. M. Lamb, President; B. C. Gorham, Vice-President; J. H. Steel, Secretary; T. E. Phillips, Treasurer.

We are glad to know that the society is active, flourishing and doing good.

THE MCNEILL MUSIC STORE.—This establishment has embellished itself with a handsome new sign, surmounted by the painting of an organ so artistically and accurately done that when the birds rest from their flight upon its soundingboard, the instrument plays "The Sweet Bye and Bye," "When the Leaves Begin to Fall"—or words to that effect.

OFF TO "THE HUB."—Mr. Lake of the Southern Express Company takes advantage of his quarterly breathing month, June, to take a few weeks of pleasuring, and left here on yesterday for Boston. During Mr. Lake's absence Mr. Thomas Pemberton will have charge of the Fayetteville office, which will give him a pleasant opportunity of spending a short time at home.

A LIVELY HEN.—Mr. John Clark bought a hen and put her in a coop late on Saturday evening, and by Monday morning she had laid four eggs. In the past few months we have had a fish story and a snake story, and now here is a chicken story. As it is a good one we rest on our laurels right here, and henceforth our lips are dumb to all the piscatorial, megalatherian and ornithological wonders of nature.

VACATION.—The spring and summer session of the Fayetteville Graded School closes to-morrow, and we suppose that during the next two or three months work will be commenced upon the new building. We hope that the teachers may enjoy fully the rest and relaxation which they have so well earned by their faithful labors of the past year, that the pupils may find the summer holidays full of brightness and pleasure—and that all may return to the duties of the fall opening refreshed and strengthened for the good work.

ENGINEER CORPS.—A portion of Col. Morson's force went over the graded portion of the Florence road, and found the road bed in much better condition than might have been expected. Comparatively little work will be needed to fit it for the iron.

A part of the engineering corps of Col. Gardner, of the Wilson road, have their camp in the northern part of town, and another detachment is engaged in the work of surveying between this place and Wilson.

NEW BUILDING.—Messrs. McMillan Bros. have commenced the erection of a new brick store on Person street, on the lot between their own establishment and the Excelsior office. It will be 25x80 feet in dimensions and similar in the style of architecture to the handsome and commodious building occupied by Messrs. McMillan. They also own the two lots east of them on Person street, and we feel assured that at the proper time their energy and public spirit will fill up the gap with brick and mortar.

We hear of other building enterprises, of which, as they take shape, we shall keep our readers informed.

OUR NEIGHBOR FLOURISHING.—We are glad to learn that our Sampson neighbor Clinton is in the midst of a very tidal wave of improvement. Mr. I. B. Davis of this place has his hands full of contracts for tin-roofing new houses—among them the handsome residences of Messrs Beaman, Murphy, Stuart and others—and the work of building stores and dwellings still goes on. Clinton is a pleasant town, full of generous, whole-hearted hospitable people; and we note with pleasure every new evidence of their prosperity and good fortune.

MEETING OF THE TWO BOARDS.—On Monday 4th inst., at 11 a. m., the boards of Commissioners and Magistrates of Cumberland County met in the court-room, for the purpose of acting upon the question of the free bridge. The chairman of the board of magistrates, Duncan Shaw, Esq., presided over the meeting, Mr. D. B. Gillis acted as clerk, and Mr. W. S. Cook as secretary.

The calling of the roll showed a large majority of both boards present, and, on motion, the act of the legislature authorizing the recent election, etc., was read, after which Maj. Jno. Evans offered the following resolution:

Whereas, An election was held in the county of Cumberland on the 3rd of May, 1883, under an act of the General Assembly ratified March 7th, 1883;

And whereas, The County Commissioners have compared the vote and have declared that 1,696 were cast for "free bridge" and 1,142 against, and have certified the same to the Chairman of the board of Justices of the county;

And whereas, The chairman of said board of justices has called a joint meeting of the justices and commissioners of the county of Cumberland, as provided by law; therefore be it

Resolved, That the establishment of a free bridge across the Cape Fear River, at or near Fayetteville, is a necessary expense to the county of Cumberland.

In support of this resolution Maj. Evans spoke earnestly, viewing the question both in its legal aspect and as to its necessity to the county.

Capt. N. W. Ray, as County attorney, then gave his opinion as to the law in regard to the matter, quoting from previous decisions bearing on the case. The most important point in the whole discussion seemed to be the construction of the law as to elections where taxation is involved; and in the consideration of this view he was ably and impressively followed by Col. C. W. Broadfoot, attorney for the Clarendon Bridge Company, and Mr. Z. B. Newton, attorney for the friends of the bridge. During the meeting Mr. A. A. McKethan had read from the minutes of the last meeting of the company a resolution signifying the willingness of the stockholders to take $35,000 for the Clarendon Bridge.

After a long, full and free discussion of the subject, the resolution offered by Maj. Evans was put to a vote and passed; and, on motion, the matter was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. W. J. McPhail, T. G. Hall, Wm. Alderman, magistrates; and Messrs. W. C. McDuffie and Neill R. Blue, commissioners—the committee to report at the joint meeting in August next. This committee is charged with the duty of conferring with the Clarendon Bridge Company, getting expert estimates of cost, &c.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.—The board of County Commissioners met on Monday, 4th inst.—present: Thos. G. Hall, chairman; W. C. McDuffie, W. J. Kelly, N. R. Blue, A. A. McCaskill.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. D. A. McDiarmid was authorized to repair the bridge across Rockfish on the turnpike road. J. H. Smith was authorized to furnish Mrs. Cameron with $2 per month. Ellen Daingerfield was allowed $5 for taking care of Malvina King and child. Arthur Brady and Elizabeth Mason were sent to the poor-house. 40 lbs. of bacon and 112 lbs. of meal were allowed to the poor-house weekly. The following bills were presented and allowed:

C. W. Broadfoot, School Sup't,		$100 00
G. H. Haigh, stationery,		8 05
J. M. Byrd, jail account,		79 80
H. C. Fisher, copying bridge act,		2 63
Jno. T. Williams, bridge expenses,		2 00
R. B. Strickland,	" "	10 00
E. J. Hale, election notice,		7 88
Josiah Evans, for poor-house,		1 30
D. M. McDonald,	"	1 00
J. R. McNeill, coffins for poor,		5 25
Hinsdale & Broadfoot, medicine for poor,		25 76
Harnett Co., costs on paupers,		10 30
D. M. McDonald, paupers' supplies,		109 50
D. H. West,	" "	3 00
A. F. Hobbs,	" "	4 00
Neill Buie,	" "	1 50
J. E. Eason,	" "	2 50
H. & D. Butler,	" "	9 00
A. Wicker,	" "	5 25
P. A. Harris,	" "	3 00
Jones & Wilson,	" "	9 00
R. A. Godwin,	" "	6 00
Finley Morrison,	" "	6 00

The Insolvent Account for spring term, 1883, was submitted and passed. The account of C. B. McMillan was referred to the county attorney. The assessors of the different townships were requested to meet the board of commissioners on the following days in the following order: Black River, Flea Hill, Cedar Creek and Beaver Dam, on Thursday, July 5th; Carver's Creek, Little River, Quewhiffle, Seventy-First, on Friday, the 6th; Rockfish, Gray's Creek, Cross Creek, on Saturday, the 7th.

On motion, the board adjourned.

LIST OF LETTERS.—The following is a list of the letters remaining uncalled-for in the Fayetteville post-office for the past week. Persons calling for any of these letters will please say, Advertised.

A—Mrs. Jennie Autery; V. B. Autery.

B—Mrs. M. A. Buie; Mrs. Eliza Bryant; Miss Annie E. Beard.

D—Miss Frances Dormine.

H—Miss Cattie Hawinworth.

J—Miss Margaret Jones.

M—Price Murchison; Miss Fannie Monroe; William Milegan; N. McQueen; R. McCraken.

P—Miss F. E. Powers; Mrs. Frances Palmer; Mrs. E. Prescott (2).

R—Miss M. S. Register.

S—Edward Sikes; Kelly Sessoms; Mrs. Delia Sargent; Miss G. Simmons.

W—M. I. Williams.

PEACHES AND RASPBERRIES.—Our enterprising friend, Mr. J. S. Breece, who has a fine nursery three miles north of town, astonished us yesterday with a basket of large and delicious Amsden peaches. Considering the backward season this is remarkably early for peaches in this latitude. With the peaches, also, came a selection of fine raspberries—Turner, Caroline, Cuthbert, Ohio, Gregg and Mammoth Cluster.

THOUSANDS OF CHILDREN ARE SAVED from diseases and death every year by the timely use of Shriner's Indian Vermifuge, the popular remedy. Only 25 cents a bottle.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Attention is called to the advertisement of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company in another column.

Mr. JNO. T. MARTIN has charge of the agency here, with headquarters at McNeill & Co's. Music Store, where he will be pleased to explain the many merits of the NEW No. 8.

Fortunate Horoscope Prognostiontors.

The persons who calculate lucky moments in men's lives are busy prognosticating what celestial phenomena at one's birth will bring out the combination that will put the fortunate man in possession of the $150,000 grand prize at the next, the 157th (June 12th, Tuesday), Grand Semi-Annual Drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, at New Orleans, La. Full information can be had on an immediate application to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.

MRS. JOE PERSON'S REMEDY
WILL CURE YOU
AND
FAYETTEVILLE DRUGGISTS KEEP IT.

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$1 10@0 00
Yellow Dip	$1.90
Virgin Dip	$2.00
Spirits	28@00 cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale	1.05@2 50.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, June 5—4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was firm at 31 cents per gallon bid, with no sales to report.

ROSIN—The market was quiet at $1.25 for Strained and firm at $1.30 for Good Strained, with sales as offered.

TAR—The market was firm at $1.95 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady, with sales reported at $1.25 for Hard and $2.00 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

Fayetteville Market.

CORRECTED BY
CHARLES HAIGH,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

N. C. BACNO—		North Carolina,	60@80
Hog Round,	12@12½	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides,	12½@00	HIDES—	
Hams,	14@15	Flint—good	9@10½
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged,	5@7
Sides,	12@13	Dry Salt,	9@00
Shoulders,	9@00	Green,	4@5
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	11½@12	American,	4@4½
Hams,	17@00	Swedes,	6@7
Shoulders,	11@12	LARD—	
BAGGING—	10@11	North Carolina,	12½a13
BEEF—		Western,	13@15
On foot,	3½@4	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	6@7	Upper,	33@35
BEESWAX—	20@22	Sole,	00@00
BUTTER—		Harness,	28@32
North Carolina,	25@35	MOLASSES—	35@45
Northern,	35@40	NAILS—	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis	$3.75
Java,	20@30	PORK—	9@10
Rio,	10@13	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN—	1.00	Sweet,	@50
COTTON TIES	1.65a2.00	Irish, bush	$1.50@1.75
CHICKENS—	25@35	SALT—	1.10@0.00
EGGS—	12½@00	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	8½@9
N. C. Fam.	$5.25@5.50	Granulated,	11@12½
Wes. Fam.	6.00@8.00	SHEETINGS—	7½@00
FODDER—	1.00@1.10	SHUCKS—	50@65
GRAIN—		TALLOW—	6@7
Corn,—new	75@80	WOOL—	20@21½
Oats,	55@65	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	80@90	Corn Whiskey,	2.00
Pease,	80@1.00	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
HAY—		Apple Brandy,	3.00

COTTON MARKET.

Middling	9½@00
Low Middling	00@00
Ordinary.	00@00
Stained	00@00

NOTICE.

Now that the Spring Seed season is about over SEDBERRY wishes to return thanks to his many customers for their unparalleled patronage in that line. He attributes this partly to the fact that he has always made it a rule to give away or destroy all SEEDS LEFT OVER AFTER EACH SEASON, and every paper of BUIST'S SEEDS he sells he GUARANTEES TO BE NEW AND FRESH STOCK.

He will have a FRESH SUPPLY OF TURNIP SEEDS in time for Fall planting. Due notice will be given.

June 7, 1883 18tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE FIRM OF NEWTON & POE HAS this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against said firm will present them to Z. B. Newton, and all persons owing said firm will make payment to him.

Z. B. NEWTON.
E. A. POE.

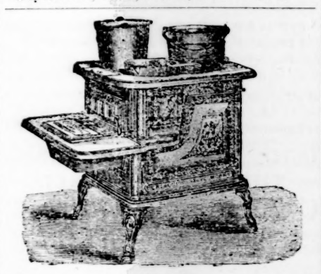
Fayetteville, N. C., June 6, 1883. 18-6t

HAVING BOUGHT the entire interest of E. A. Poe in the Firm of Newton & Poe, I will continue to make bricks at the Barge Yard. I am now running the "Allen Press Brick Machine," and hope to be able to fill all orders for bricks.

Orders for brick will receive careful and prompt attention.

Z. B. NEWTON.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 6, 1883. 18-6t



Stoves! Stoves!

We are now receiving another consignment of

STOVES,

which we offer at Manufacturers' prices, together with a large assortment of PIECE and STAMPED TIN WARE.

Also, Ice Cream Freezers, Water Coolers, Toilet Sets and Bath Tubs, (both sponge and hip); Stove Pans and Pipes, all sizes; Galvanized Iron Evaporators; Stove Repairs of all kinds. Call and see our Stove Pipe Shelves, the best thing out. Rising Sun Stove Polish always on hand—the best in use.

A large lot of FRUIT JARS—all sizes.

TIN ROOFING and GUTTERING promptly done.

TIN VALLEY GUTTERING of any length constantly on hand.

McMILLAN BROS.

Fayetteville, June 7, 1883 18tf

LAND SALE.

BY virtue of the power and authority given by a certain deed of mortgage executed by T. A. Hodges and wife to E. F. Moore, which is recorded in the Office of the Register of Deeds for Harnett County, in Book O, page 133, the following Land will be offered for sale at public auction, viz:

A tract of about three hundred and twenty-four acres lying on Black Mingo in said county, and being the same land whereon said Hodges and wife now reside.

Place of Sale: Market House in Fayetteville, N. C.

Time of Sale: July 7th, at 12 o'clock M.

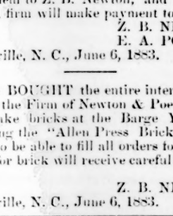
Terms of Sale: Cash.

For further information apply to

E. F. MOORE, Mortgagee,
or C. W. BROADFOOT, Att'y.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 5, 1883. 18 4t

WHEELER & WILSON



New No. 8.

BEST MACHINE to buy, because it is
The Easiest to Learn.
The Easiest to Manage.
The Lightest Running.
The Most Durable, and does
The Most Perfect Work.

Wheeler & Wilson Mfg. Co.,
Wilmington, N. C.

J. T. MARTIN, Agent, Fayetteville, N. C.
June 7, 1883. 18tf

ICE CREAM

MAY be had at the Fayetteville Hotel Dining Rooms on Tuesday and Thursday from 6 p. m. to 10 p. m.

June 7, 1883. 18-2t

J. M. BEASLEY

HAS IN STORE A WELL SELECTED LOT OF

GOLD and SILVER WATCHES,

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Sizes.

CHAINS, CHARMS, LOCKETS, CROSSES, WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, NECK-CHAINS—GOLD AND PLATED;

PENS AND PENHOLDERS.

SOLID SILVER WARE.

Spoons—Table and Tea; Sugar Spoons; Forks; Cream and Gravy Ladles; Cake, Butter and Pie Knives.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.

Spoons—Table and Tea, Forks, Knives, Fish, Cake and Pie Knives, Sugar Spoons, Berry Spoons, Casters, Cake Baskets, Cups, Butter Dishes, Pickle Stands, Toilet Sets, Vases, Spoon Holders. Yes, they are all here.

CLOCKS.

One and Eight Day, Strike, Alarm, Weights and Springs—big and little.

CUTLERY.

Table Knives, Pocket Knives, Scissors, of all sizes. Yes, come to BEASLEY'S and you will find about anything you want, even to a Banjo String.

Repairing Watches, Clocks and Jewelry a specialty.

J. M. BEASLEY,
Next door to Messrs. Hinsdale & Broadfoot's near Market Place.

Fayetteville, N. C., May 17, 1883. 15tf

Items of Interest.

UNSOLICITED opinions about the durability of our Shoes (for Ladies, Misses and Children, Gents, Boys and Youth) come in daily at

GEO. BRANDT'S.

Three cases PRINTS, fast colors, from 5 cents and upwards, at

GEO. BRANDT'S.

Two cases PRINTED LAWNS, fast colors, from 5 cents and upwards, at

GEO. BRANDT'S.

Ziegler Brothers' Philadelphia Shoes to suit every body, at

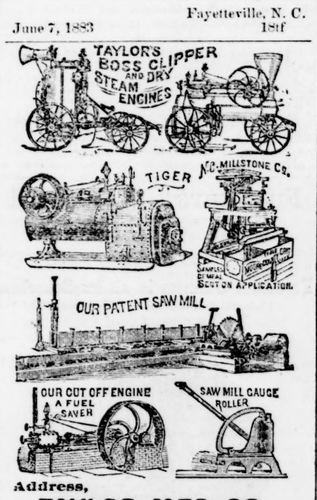
GEO. BRANDT'S.

Five cases of Gents', Youths' and Boys' Mohair, Alpaca, Seersucker and Linen Suits, Dusters and Ulsters at

GEO. BRANDT'S

Grand Central Dry Goods Bazaar,
24, 26, 28 and 30 Hay St.,
Fayetteville, N. C.

June 7, 1883 18tf



Address,

TAYLOR MFG. CO.
Charlotte, N. C.

(*Please Mention this Paper.*)

To Contractors & Builders.

PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned at the office of the Fayetteville Manufacturing Company, Fayetteville, N. C., for building a Cotton Factory 40x91 feet, two stories high, with a Tower at the end of said building 12x12 feet, same height. Also, a Picker House 25x30 feet, two stories high. The buildings are to be of brick with stone foundations. Truss roofs to be covered with tin. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of said Company in Fayetteville, N. C. Stone for foundations now on the ground.

A. M. CAMPBELL, Pres't.
A. G. BRADY, Treas'r.

May 31, 1883. 17-3t

S. SHEETZ & SON,
Undertakers in all its branches,

WOULD say to the public in general that we are in receipt of our new

HEARSE,

purchased in New Bedford, Mass., and are fully prepared to serve any who may favor us with their orders in the best style. We have a full line of fine BURIAL CASES, COFFINS and CASKETS on hand. Our prices will be as moderate as any house in the State.

The junior partner will give his personal attention to all funerals entrusted to his care, and will endeavor to give satisfaction in all cases.

Fayetteville, May 31, 1883 17tf

H. McD. ROBINSON,
LAW OFFICE,
GREEN STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Druggists' Sundries, etc.

ENGLISH TOOTH BRUSHES, very best brand; a nice assortment of HAIR BRUSHES and DRESSING COMBS; LUBIN'S and LUNDBORG'S EXTRACTS; CLOTH and SHOE BRUSHES; TOILET SOAPS; pure, concentrated EXTRACTS of LEMON and VANILLA of my own manufacture; Fragrant and Lasting COLOGNE WATER.

Taking a special interest in Pharmacy proper, I will endeavor to dispense reliable preparations, and will be on hand, in season and out of season, to compound prescriptions with care and accuracy.

H. R. HORNE.

May 17, 1883 15-1m

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

Sash, Blinds and Doors.

S. SHEETZ & SON,
—DEALERS IN—
Furniture of all Grades.

WE have added to our large and well selected stock of Furniture, SASH, BLINDS and DOORS of all sizes. We have the agency for a first-class house in this line, and such goods not in stock we will order at short notice. All persons in want of Furniture or goods in our line would do well to give us a call before purchasing, as we intend to sell low for CASH.

Fayetteville, May 31, 1883 17tf

HAVING

THUS far disposed of the larger portion of our exclusive spring stock of

Men's, Youth's
AND
BOY'S CLOTHING,

I am now ready to offer the balance of our stock at almost any price rather than to carry it over till next season.

Purchasers of CLOTHING will find it greatly to their interest to call on us, as by so doing they can at least save twenty-five per cent.

HENRY R. NOVITZKY,
Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

May 24, 1883. 16tf

HEADQUARTERS!
49 and 51 Person St.,
GEO. A. THOMSON,
IS
WIDE AWAKE AND FULL OF BUSINESS!

Spring with its gentle showers and lovely flowers, Can never fill the aching void at meal hours;

BUT

GEO. A. THOMSON,

with dainty delicacies—Fish, Fruit and Fowl, can sooth the savage howl.

KNOW ONE AND ALL

that any thing to be had in a

FIRST-CLASS
Family Supply and Provision Store,
IS KEPT AT

HEADQUARTERS!
49 and 51 Person St.,
GEO. A. THOMSON'S.

April 19, 1883 11tf

THOS. M. HUNTER D. D. S.

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

☞ Office North-east corner Market Square.

April 25, 1880. 2-tf

We Have a Few Hundred

HATS, BONNETS, &c.

OF THE LATEST STYLES—CHEAP, MEDIUM AND FINE.

Also, a New Lot to arrive this week. We keep the

LATEST OUT,

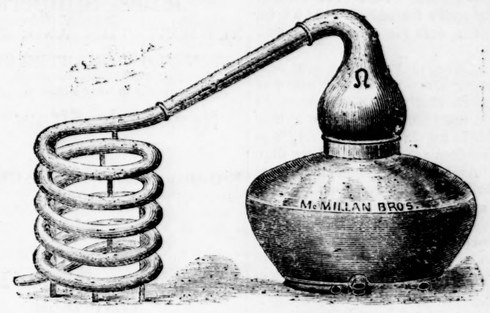
being supplied by parties connected with the two leading Millinery Houses in the U. S. We have some "jobs" in Hats, very cheap by the case or dozen.

CALL EARLY AND OFTEN AT NO. 17 HAY ST.

Mrs. DYE.

Fayetteville, June 7, 1883. 18tf

TURPENTINE STILLS.



We are continually manufacturing our

Improved Seamless Stills,

and have on yard, Stills of 12, 15 and 20 barrels capacity. Also, a lot of SECOND-HAND STILLS, which we will sell at a bargain. We have a large assortment of

STILL WORMS,

from 5 to 7 feet diameter. Also, a large lot of new and second-hand CAPS and ARMS. We carry in stock STILL BOTTOMS of all sizes, which will enable us to re-bottom any size Still with dispatch. Also,

Grate Bars, Doors and Glue Kettles.

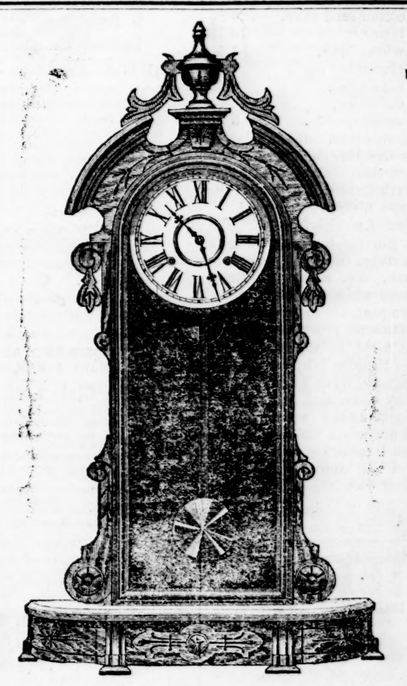
REPAIRING through the country a specialty.

SEVEN SECOND HAND WHISKEY STILLS, from 115 to 80 gallons. In fact, we carry a larger stock in this line than any house South, and sell upon the most accommodating terms. Call and see us.

McMILLAN BROS.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 7, 1883. 18tf

Come to Prior's Jewelry Store for Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.



Come to Prior's Jewelry Store for Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.

At Prior's Jewelry Store you can get

WEIGHT CLOCKS, SPRING CLOCKS, ALARM CLOCKS, CALENDAR CLOCKS, CLOCKS that strike and CLOCKS that don't strike; CLOCKS of every description, big and little.

WATCHES AT PRIOR'S.

Watches and Clocks Cleaned and Repaired and Warranted at PRIOR'S.

COME TO PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE FOR

Engagement and Wedding Rings and Bridal Presents.

WARREN PRIOR & SON.

Fayetteville, April 26, 1883. 12tf

TOBACCO.

WE now have the largest stock of OLD WORK Plug and Twist Tobacco that we have ever offered. Full rebate of 8 cents per pound given on all grades.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.

May 24, 1883. 16tf

FANCY CANDY,
CAKES AND CRACKERS,
&c. &c. &c.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.

JUST RECEIVED.

ANOTHER shipment of LUMBER, including three car loads 20-foot plank. Also, 100,000 Sawed Heart Shingles, in bundles of 100, so that you can see what you are buying.

JAS. D. McNEILL.

March 29, 1883. 8tf

Important Sale.

AS Commissioner appointed by the Court, and in pursuance of a certain decree made in the case of H. B. Butler wife, and others, *ex parte*, the undersigned will, on Saturday, the 9th day of June, 1883, at the Market House in the Town of Fayetteville, N. C., offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, that valuable lot of land with brick store house thereon, No. 47, on the north side of Person street, in said town, now occupied by R. H. Tomlinson & Co. and one door next below and adjoining the store occupied by Geo. A. Thomson, Esq. This property is to be sold for the purpose of a division among the heirs at law of the late Murdoch McKinnon, under a decree of Court and the title is unquestioned. Possession given the first day of November next. It is fully insured, the policy being paid up to the first day of January next. A rare opportunity is offered for investment. Terms cash.

THOMAS H. SUTTON,
Commissioner.

May 9, 1883. 15-4t

(Concluded from first page,)

while no resource of money or science is left unused which could contribute to the result; but this one about the best method of maintaining pastures has for these reasons a peculiar interest to the Englishman. The conclusions are well sustained in the published Rothamsted experiments.

We notice that while cotton seed cake in a certain form is held by Dr. Lawes to be a proper manure for pastures, it is not used as such. The Englishman would as soon, I am sure, think of putting corn-meal or mill-feed in the ground as of putting cotton seed meal directly upon the soil as manure. It is far too valuable an article of food. They would favor the use of the crude cotton seed in the same way just as little. It is valuable to press and convert into cake. They buy our cotton seed, paying often as much as $35 a ton for it at Hull, press the oil out and use the cake for feeding purposes. This cake sells in England generally for £9—say $44. Of course, it is too dear for them to use as a manure only.

Why is it, then, that it is not too dear for us to use as a manure? Are manures so much more costly in this country? They should not be more costly in a new country than in an old, and, in fact, ammoniacal manures are not dearer here than England. Are food stuffs so much more abundant in North Carolina, then? They cannot be when we are so often burning them outside—corn and hay in Chicago, meat in Cincinnati. There is in reality no explanation to be found for our procedure except our ignorance and our false system of farming. We have not enough cattle to feed.

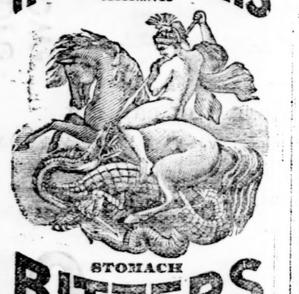
The reason the Englishman can pay such a price for his cotton seed cake is that he uses it for food and manure both. It is extremely valuable for food because of the very large amount of proteim or flesh-forming substances, and fats it contains. The dairyman values it very highly as one article of food for his milch cows. It is too rich to be fed alone. Even when it is fed with other things and in small quantities it is not assimilated entirely by the animal, but a large part passes into the dung. Rich food makes rich manure. A diet largely of cotton seed meal makes the richest animal manure known. This has been established by experiments of Sir J. B. Lawes, published elsewhere. He makes this comparison between a ton of manure from different kinds of food based upon the value of ammonia, phosphoric acid and potash in the English market.

Manure from cotton seed cake,		$21
"	" beans,	13
"	" wheat bran,	14
"	" clover hay,	8 34
"	" corn meal,	6 63
"	" oat straw,	2 90
"	" turnips,	0 80

The ton of manure from cotton seed cake is worth more to the Englishman, according to Dr. Lawes, than the price of cotton seed cake in North Carolina. The cake can be bought now for $25 at the mill.

The production of wealth from material resources consists in turning everything to the utmost advantage, in using the thing for all it is worth. We, about one-third, use our cotton seed when we put them, into the soil, or compost, as such; we, one-half, use them when we press the oil out and then put the meal in the soil. The Englishman uses them as fully as we know how to use them now, when he presses the oil, feeds his dairy cows, and manures his pastures with them. Is it a wonder, then, that cotton seed are worth $35 in England when $15 per ton is considered a good price for them here? I will continue the discussion of this subject with special reference to cattle feeding and dairying in the next Agricultural Bulletin.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED



STOMACH
BITTERS

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters meets the requirements of the rational medical philosophy which at present prevails. It is perfectly pure vegetable remedy, embracing the three important properties of a preventive, a tonic and an alterative. It fortifies the body against desease, invigorates and revitalizes the torpid stomach and liver, and effects a salutary change in the entire system.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed a Committee to ascertain the indebtedness of Cumberland County, respectfully ask all holders of Bonds, Coupons and Script past due to present the same or a memorandum thereof to some one of the Committee, on or before the 15th of June. All claims not so presented will take the chance of being placed at the foot of the list to be paid.

A. A. McKETHAN, Jr.,
A. A. McCASKILL,
A. H. SLOCOMB,
D. G. MacRAE,
C. W. BROADFOOT,
Committee.

May 24, 1883. 16-15J

Over 35,000

STONEWALL PLOWS sold. Not all by A. S. HUSKE & CO., but their proportionate share. If you need one or a Scraper, we have just received a small lot and still two lots more to arrive.

STEEL PLOWS,

Such as Dixon and Magnolia Sweeps, Bull Tongues, Half-Turn Shovels, Scooters, &c., at

H. H. H.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

May 24, 1883 16tf

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,

Keep everything usually found in a

First-Class Grocery

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

April 26, 1883. 12tf

ROSE & LEAK

Have received since their last advertisement,

NEW STYLE PRINTS,

India Lawns, White Linens;

Pacific Lawns, Linen Lap Robes,

Heavy Cottonades, Kentucky Jeans;

Spun Thread;

Lonsdal Cambric, Bleached Shirtings;

Pretty Ginghams, Tooth Brushes;

Hooks and Eyes;

A large lot of

Trunks, Satchels, &c.

A full line of

Miles' Slippers,

NEWPORT TIES AND GENTLEMEN'S LOW-QUARTER SHOES.

Also, additions to their stocks of

New Style Straw Hats

AND

Summer Ready Made Clothing.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

May 17, 1883. 15tf

Just received another lot of those

Fine New Style Buggy Harness,

AS CHEAP AS EVER.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.

April 26, 1883. 12tf

CALL AND SEE
The Good Things to Eat!

SPRINGFIELD HAMS and BACON of all kinds.
Superlative and all grades of Flour,
New Orleans and Porto Rico Molasses.
Cream Boneless Codfish.
Another fresh lot of that fine Kraut.
Royster's Fresh Candy received weekly, and many other things too numerous to mention.

MR. W. W. COLE is now with me, where he will be pleased to see all his former customers and friends. Yours respectfully,

A GARRASON.

April 19, 1883 11tf

L. S. L.

Capital Prize, $150,000.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early

Commissioners

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!
OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000 to which a reserve fund of over $350,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings will take place monthly. *It never scales or postpones.* Look at the following distribution:

157 Grand Monthly
AND THE
EXTRAORDINARY SEMI-ANNUAL DRAWING
At New Orleans, Tuesday, June 12, 1883,
Under the personal supervision and management of Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of Louisiana, and Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY, of Virginia,

Capital Prize, $150,000.

☞ Notice.—Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halves $5. Fifths, $2. Tenths, $1.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF	$150,000	$150,000
1 GRAND PRIZE OF	50,000	50,000
1 GRAND PRIZE OF	20,000	20,000
2 LARGE PRIZES OF	10,000	20,000
4 LARGE PRIZES OF	5,000	20,000
20 PRIZES OF	1,000	20,000
50 "	500	25,000
100 "	300	30,000
200 "	200	40,000
600 "	100	60,000
1,000 "	50	50,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

100 Approximation Prizes of	$200	$20,000
100 " "	100	10,000
100 " "	75	7,500
2,279 Prizes, amounting to		$522,500

Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For information apply to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans La.,
or M. A. DAUPHIN,
607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

May 24, 1883. 163t

Iron, Nails, Axes,

SHOVELS, SPADES, TRACES, HOES,

At CHAS. HAIGH'S.

April 19, 1883 11tf

We have added largely to our stock of

Groceries, Hardware, Hollow-ware, Plows, Shovels, Spades, &c.

Farmers would do well to give us a call before buying. R. H. TOMLINSON & CO.

Our stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, YARNS, SHEETINGS, &c.,

is fully up to the standard, and we are offering them low down to make room for our Spring stock. R. H. TOMLINSON & CO.

We have in store a full supply of the best qualities of

Irish Potatoes

for planting. Those wishing to plant would do well to call and get the best quality.

R. H. TOMLINSON & CO.

IN THE LINE OF

Heavy Groceries

for farmers' supplies we are offering special inducements, and to cash purchasers in every line of goods we are issuing GREENBACK certificates of discount. R. H. TOMLINSON & CO.

Call early and secure part of the Grand Distribution of Greenback Certificates,

$6,000

of them to be issued to customers in the next thirty days. The holder of each one is entitled to a discount on every purchase.

R. H. TOMLINSON & CO.

Feb'y 22 1883 3tf

PATAPSCO
196
SUPERLATIVE
PATENT
C. A. GAMBRILL Mfg. Co.
BALTIMORE.

PATENT ROLLER FLOUR,

Manufactured from Maryland and Virginia Wheat, celebrated for its purity and richness of Gluten, Phosphates and other nutricious Properties. ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

PATAPSCO SUPERLATIVE,
PATAPSCO FAMILY,
PATAPSCO EXTRA,
CAPE HENRY FAMILY,
NORTH POINT FAMILY,
CHESAPEAKE EXTRA,
BEDFORD FAMILY,
ORANGE GROVE EXTRA.

PATAPSCO FLOURING MILLS.

Bubrs 1774.....ROLLS 1882.

C. A. GAMBRILL MFG. CO.,
OFFICE—32 COMMERCE STREET.

Represented by B. R. TAYLOR, Broker, Fayetteville, N. C.

April 26, 1883. 12-6m

PRUNES,

DRIED APPLES, CURRANTS, RAISINS, &c.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

WE TAKE

THIS opportunity to invite our lady patrons to call and examine our new and complete STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER

Dress Goods,

embraced in which will be found all the novelties of domestic and foreign manufacture.

Our department for Gentlemen's Wear is unsurpassed in

LINEN, DRILLS, CASSIMERES, COTTONADES, etc.

We have this day received invoice—*direct importation*—of the choicest patterns of

Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.

H. R. NOVITZKY,
Successor to HENRY ELSON.

April 12, 1883. 10tf

LUMBER!

JUST received per consignment, 250,000 feet of well-seasoned LUMBER, of all grades for sale low.

PLANING MILL.

I have now in operating an improved PLANING MILL, and am prepared to execute all orders in the BEST STYLE and at POPULAR PRICES.

JAMES D. McNEILL,
Merchant Mill, Fayetteville, N. C.

March 8, 1883. 5tf

If You Want

BACON, LARD, BUTTER FLOUR, CORN, MEAL, MOLASSES, SYRUP, COFFEE, SUGAR, MARSHALL AND LIVERPOOL SALT, CIGARS, TOBACCO, SNUFF, SOAP, STARCH, CANDY, CRACKERS and CANDLES

or any goods that a well regulated house has, call at A. S. HUSKE & CO'S,
Hay Street.

May 3, 1883. 13tf

THE

WOODS AND TIMBERS

OF

NORTH CAROLINA.

1 vol. 12mo., Cloth, $1.25.

"The publication of such facts in a shape that makes them accessible, is the very best service that the public-spirited men in the South can do their States."—*New York World.*

"The very thing needed. A very important work for the State."—*Wilmington Star.*

"A timely and valuable publication. Must prove of great service to the State."—*Charlotte Journal.*

"Mr. Hale has done the State a great service."—*Biblical Recorder.*

"Of such thorough excellence that it deserves the widest circulation."—*Nashville* (Tenn.) *Lumberman.*

The book is well-printed on tinted paper, is handsomely bound in cloth, contains 272 pages and an accurate and beautifully executed map of the State, with all its railroad routes defined.

EVERYBODY'S BOOK.

Answers to simple questions frequently put to Lawyers by Laymen.

Points in Law of value to every man in North Carolina—the Professional man, the Farmer, the Mechanic, the Landlord, the Tenant, the Cropper, the Laborer.

12 mo., paper, 32 pages, Price (Five Postage Stamps) 15 Cents.

For sale by booksellers generally, who may be supplied in quantities on favorable terms, by either of the undersigned.

If not to be had at your local book store, mailed post-paid on receipt of the price, by

E. J. HALE & SON,
Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers,
NEW YORK.

P. M. HALE, Publisher, Raleigh, N. C.
OR,
GEO. H. HAIGH, Bookseller, Fayetteville, N. C.

Collars, Bridles, Saddles, Hames,

At CHAS. HAIGH'S.

April 19, 1883 11tf

Express Steamboat Co.

STEAMER SCHEDULE.

ON and after April 1st and until further notice the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

Steamer Wave, Capt. W. A. Robeson, will leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington Monday and Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.

April 12, 1883 10tf

New Crop Cuba AND New Orleans Molasses,

At CHAS. HAIGH'S.

Fayetteville, April 19, 1883 11tf

NEW GOODS AT PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, Solid and Plated Silverware.

Pocket Knives, Razors, Scissors, Shears, Pocket Books, Purses, Pocket Match Safes, Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar Holders, Pocket Tape Measures, Walking Canes.

Spectacles and Eye Glasses.

Ask for

A KEY THAT WILL WIND ANY WATCH

We offer to merchants by the dozen

Watch Keys, Steel Chains, Common Jewelry, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Purses, &c.

as low as ANY MARKET.

WARREN PRIOR & SON.

April 26, 1883. 12tf

STONEWALL PLOWS.

BEST COTTON PLOW EVER SOLD.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

ROYSTER'S CANDY.

FRESH AND SWEET,

At A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

J. E. GARRETT. G. G. MYROVER.

GARRETT & MYROVER,

PRACTICAL

BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Solicit orders for the printing of Books, Pamphlets and all classes of Commercial Work.

April 9, 1883. 9-6m

DR. JOHN SMALL,

DENTAL SURGEON,

CONTINUES TO PRACTICE his profession among the people of Fayetteville and the surrounding country.

☞ Office in the Fayetteville Hotel Building.

Nov. 4, 1880. 29tf

Guano and Chemicals.

I HAVE THE AGENCY FOR

Navassa Guano.
Navassa Acid Phosphate.
Zell's Ammoniated Guano.
Zell's Acid Phosphate.
Chesapeake Guano.
Walker's Cotton Phosphate.
Wilcox & Gibbs Guano.
Standard Guano.
Baker Bros. Composting Chemicals.
Boykin & Carmer's Chemicals.

Agricultural Lime and Kainit.

Lee's Prepared Agricultural Lime.
Genuine German Kainit.
All of which are offered at lowest cotton or cash prices.

Wagons and Powder.

I am also agent for the celebrated Milburn and Tennessee Wagons and have always in stock a full line of 1, 2 and 4 horse wagons. Also, a number of extra width tires.

Also, Agent for Laflin and Rand Rifle and Blasting Powder, and keep in stock any size package desired.

Groceries and Liquors.

In STAPLE and HEAVY GROCERIES I am always in the lead, and have at all times a full line which I offer at lowest prices. In Liquors I have always in stock pure North Carolina Corn and Rye Whiskey and Peach and Apple Brandy.

Harness, Woodenware, &c.

I have also added to my stock a full line of Wagon Breeching, Collars, Hames, Lines, Bridles, Whips; and, in fact, everything desired in this line. Also, in Wooden and Willow Ware, such as Broom's, Baskets, Pails, Sieves, &c. &c.

Plows and Plow Castings.

In this line I am always well stocked and can offer special inducements in both Steel and Cast Plows.

Do not fail to give me a call before buying elsewhere.

R. M. NIMOCKS.

March 8, 1883. 5tf

Furniture! Furniture!

J. L. ALLEN & CO.

having dissolved copartnership, the undersigned will continue the

Furniture Business in all its Branches,

at his old stand, Nos. 14, 16, 18 and 20 Gillespie Street.

He will also continue the manufacture of

Sash, Blinds, Doors and Building Material of all kinds,

at his factory on Mumford Street. If any of his customers prefer white pine goods, he will order such for them at cost of laying them down at Fayetteville.

Thanking his friends and the public generally for their liberal patronage in the past, he respectfully begs a continuance of the same.

He will guarantee satisfaction in both goods and work, or the money will be refunded.

Respectfully,

J. L. ALLEN.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 12, 1883. 10tf

A. MOORE,

MARKET SQUARE AND GREEN STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Tobacco and Cigar Store.

Liquors for Medicinal Purposes.

Feb'y 22, 1883 3tf

THE CELEBRATED

"Faultless" Corset

is offered by HY. R. NOVITZKY.

April 12, 1883 10tf

CIGARS,

SMOKING AND CHEWING

TOBACCO

of very best quality, at

CHAS. HAIGH'S.

April 19, 1883 11tf

PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS!
PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS!
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PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS!
PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS!

Stieff

Square and Upright, for Cash or on Time.

ORGANS.

Organs from $40 to $200 on easy monthly payments.

McNEILL'S MUSIC STORE.

Fayetteville, May 17, 1883. 15tf

E. T. McKETHAN,

—DEALER IN—

SEED OATS AND RYE

Corn, Hay, Flour, Hominy,

COFFEE, SUGAR, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Feb'y 8, 1883. 1-1y

D. H. HARTER'S IRON TONIC.

A combination of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark and Phosphorus in a palatable form. For Debility, Loss of Appetite, Prostration of Vital Powers it is indispensable.

REV. A. I. HOBBS Writes:—After a thorough trial of the IRON TONIC, I take pleasure in stating that I have been greatly benefited by its use. Ministers and Public Speakers will find it of the greatest value where a Tonic is necessary. I recommend it as a reliable remedial agent, possessing undoubted nutritive and restorative properties.
Louisville, Ky., Oct. 2, 1882.

PURIFIES THE BLOOD

REV. J. L. TOWNER, Industry, Ill., says:—"I consider it a most excellent remedy for the debilitated vital forces.

PREPARED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., 213 N. MAIN ST., ST. LOUIS.

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!!

WE HAVE JUST ADDED TO A LARGE and well assorted stock of our own make of

Buggies, Rockaways, &c.,

120 of "Cook's Standard Cincinnati" Jump Seats, Phaetons, Side Bars Top and No-Top Buggies.

This work we bought at a bargain and are offering lower than ever before sold in this market, and to dealers or clubs in lots we can offer some special inducements.

Call and examine quality and styles and get our prices whether you wish to buy or not.

HARNESS

at all kinds of prices to go with this work.

A. A. McKETHAN & SONS.

Fayetteville, June 15, 1882. 112tf

1832. 1883.

THE JAS. R. McNEILL

COFFIN HOUSE,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Dealer in all sizes and styles of

Coffins and Caskets;

Cloth, Walnut, Poplar and Pine.

Hearse furnished when desired and all necessary arrangements attended to.

BURIAL ROBES in several grades always on hand.

All orders in this department, DAY or NIGHT, will have my PERSONAL ATTENTION.

FURNITURE

upholstered, repaired and varnished.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

JAS. R. McNEILL, Prop'r.

March 15, 1883. 6tf

E. J. HALE & SON.

PUBLISHERS,

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,

55 CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK.

INVITE ORDERS FOR

SCHOOL, MISCELLANEOUS AND STANDARD BOOKS,

and for all kinds of

STAPLE STATIONERY,

Writing Papers—Cap, Letter, Note and other sizes; Blank Books, of all grades; Envelopes of all sizes and colors and qualities; School Slates, best quality, all sizes; Slate and Lead Pencils; Pens, Inks, Mucilage, etc., etc.

E. J. HALE & SON.

March 29, 1883. 8tf

Fayetteville Marble Yard.

Monuments, Tombstones, &c.

THE undersigned respectfully returns his thanks to his friends and patrons for the liberal patronage they have extended to him during the last 37 years, and informs them that he still continues the business at his old stand.

His workmanship and material will always be of the best quality and his prices as low as the lowest. GEO. LAUDER.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 29, 1883. 8-1y

MERCHANT MILLS!

New Management.

HAVING purchased the above named property from Mr. W. C. Troy, and having assumed the personal management of the same, I would call the attention of all of the old patrons of the Mill and as many new ones as will favor me with their custom, to the fact that the Mill is now in first-class order and being run with an especial desire to give satisfaction.

FINE BREAD MEAL a specialty. Goods delivered to order.

Give me a trial as I am determined to please.

JAS. D. McNEILL.

Fayetteville, Oct 26, 1882. 131tf

A 15-Horse Power Engine,

(new), with 24 feet of Shafting, Hangers and Pulleys for sale low. Apply to

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.

April 5, 1883. 9tf

HORNER SCHOOL,

OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA.

The Fall Session of 1882 Begins the Fourth Monday in July.

INSTRUCTORS:

J. H. HORNER J. C. HORNER.
J. M. HORNER.

With such assistant instructors as the exigencies of the School may require.

The chief work of the School is done by the Senior Principal and his two sons. The less important work is given to assistant instructors, who are selected with especial reference to their peculiar fitness for the duties assigned them; and the number of students will not be increased beyond the capacity of the Principals to take personal charge of all the classes in the leading branches taught, and to supervise all the work of the School.

The School has been under its present management for more than THIRTY YEARS, and in this sense, it is, we believe, the oldest school in the South.

As several of the Cadets will leave for College, there will be room next Session for about twenty new students.

For Catalogue apply to the Principals.

J. H & J. C. HORNER.

June 15, 1882. 112tf

J. H. FARRAR,

(Fayetteville Hotel Building,)

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

AGENT FOR

The Light Running "New Home," "New Howe," "Domestic," "Hartford" and "Davis" Sewing Machines.

Organs $40 to $150; Organettes $9 to $15; Orguinette Music 5c. to 6c. per foot; Pianos $200 to $350; Jewitt's Horse Detachers $4; "Farrar Turbine Water Wheels;" Oil, Needles and Attachments for all Machines. Repairing a specialty. Terms cash or monthly instalments.

AGENTS WANTED.

Feb'y 22, 1883. 3-1y

For Sale.

PINE Island Acid Phosphate, high grade.
German Kainit, high grade.
Cotton Seed Meal and Cotton Seed Hulls.
The above articles will be sold very low for cash or on crop time.
Formulas furnished combining the above elements prepared by the best Agricultural Chemist in the State. Our aim is to supply a better Fertilizer and at less cost than is sold by others.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 15, 1883. 6-3m

FLOUR.

WE still sustain our reputation for selling GOOD FLOUR. Every barrel or sack warranted.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.

May 24, 1883. 16tf

Eureka Mineral Springs..

BUILDING LOTS are now offered for sale at low prices until the 15th of June; after that date prices will be advanced. Quite a number of lots have already been sold. For further information about the purchase of lots apply to Mr. G. W. Lawrence, who is my Agent to sell lots and draw deeds for the same. The location of the various streets and public squares will be pointed out by Mr. West at the Springs.

J. W. LANCASHIRE.

May 17, 1883 15-1m

H. H. H.

BUSKE'S HARDWARE HOUSE.

Have the nicest and best selection of Fishing Tackle ever before brought to this market, with various and sundry articles of the Hardware line constantly received and for sale by us. We can give good bargains.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.
H. H. H.

Horse and Mule Collars,

Bridles, Saddles, Blankets and Halters, Wagon and Cart Reins, Britching, &c.;
Iron of all kinds, at

A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

If You Don't

always see what you want advertised by us come and call for it and you will be apt to find it.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

W. S. PRIOR,

with

D. H. WILSON & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

Woodenware, Brooms,

BRUSHES, ROPE, TWINE, WRAPPING PAPER, PAPER BAGS, &C.,

Nos. 375 and 377 Washington Street,

New York.

Feb. 8. 1-tf.

CALL ON US

For Corn, Oats, Hay and Rice Straw—Bacon, Lard, and Flour, all grades, Cuba and Porto Rico Molasses, Sugar and Coffee, Marshall and Liverpool Salt, Tobacco, Snuff, Soap, Starch, Candy, Crackers and Candles, Lime, Cement, Plaster Paris and Hair, Glue, Bunge, Spirit Barrels, Hoop Iron and Nails, Randolph 4 4 Sheetings, Rubber Belting, 2 to 10 inches and 3 and 4 ply.

Agents for the Brown Cotton Gin.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.

Fayetteville, May 17. 108tf

STEAMBOAT NOTICE.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE THE STEAMers of the CAPE FEAR AND PEOPLES STEAMBOAT COMPANY will leave their wharves as follows:

GOVERNOR WORTH will leave Fayetteville Mondays and Thursdays at 7 o'clock a. m., and Wilmington Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 o'clock p. m.

NORTH STATE will leave Fayetteville Wednesdays and Saturdays at 7 o'clock a. m., and Wilmington Thursdays and Mondays at 2 o'clock p. m.

J. A. WORTH, Agent

Feb'y 8, 1883 1tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.

FAYETTEVILLE, May 19, 1879.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 19, 1879 trains going up the road will leave—

Fayetteville at	4.00 p. m.
Little River at	4.45 "
Spout Spring at	5.15 "
Swann's Station at	6.05 "
Jonesboro at	6.40 "
Sanford at	7.10 "
Egypt at	7.40 "
Arrive at Gulf	7.55 "

Return trains will leave—

Gulf at	6.00 a. m
Egypt at	6.25 "
Sanford at	7.20 "
Jonesboro at	7.45 "
Swann's Station at	8.15 "
Spout Spring at	9.10 "
Little River at	9.40 "
Arrive at Fayetteville	10.20 "

L. C. JONES, Superintendent

Feb'y 8, 1883. 1tf

TUTT'S PILLS

SYMPTOMS OF A

TORPID LIVER.

Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the Shoulder blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache generally over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, highly colored Urine, and

CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

They **Increase the Appetite,** and cause the body to **Take on Flesh,** thus the system is **nourished,** and by their **Tonic Action** on the **Digestive Organs, Regular Stools** are produced. Price 25 cents. 35 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a Glossy BLACK by a single application of this Dye. It imparts a natural color, acts Instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

OFFICE, 35 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK.

Dr. TUTT'S MANUAL of Valuable Information and (Useful Receipts will be mailed FREE on application.)

DR. BUTTS DISPENSARY.

Established 1847 at 12 N. 8th Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE Physicians in charge of this old and well known institution are regular graduates in medicine, surgery. Years of Experience in the treatment of Chronic Diseases have made their skill and ability so much superior to that of the ordinary practitioner, that they have acquired a national reputation through their treatment of complicated cases.

INDISCRETION—EXPOSURE Producing affections of the blood, skin or bones, treated with success, without using Mercury or Potash. Mention this paper.

YOUNG MEN and those of middle age who are suffering from the effects of a disease that unfits its victims for business or marriage, permanently cured, at moderate expense.

PATIENTS TREATED by Mail and Express but a personal consultation is preferred, which is FREE and private. List of questions to be answered by patients desiring treatment mailed free to any address on application.

(Persons suffering from Rupture should send their address, and learn something to their advantage. It is not a truss. Communications strictly confidential, and should be addressed

DR. BUTTS, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

PATENTS

Obtained, and all other business in the U. S. Patent Office attended to for *MODERATE FEES.*

Our office is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can obtain Patents in less time than those remote from *WASHINGTON.*

Send *MODEL OR DRAWING.* We advise as to patentability free of charge; and we make *NO CHARGE UNLESS WE OBTAIN PATENT.*

We refer here, to the Postmaster, the Supt. of Money Order Div. and to officials of the U. S. Patent Office. For circular, advice, terms, and references to actual clients in your own State or county, address C. A. SNOW & CO.,

Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Dec 7, 1882 137tf

FOUTZ'S HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

NO HORSE will die of COLIC, BOTS or LUNG FEVER, if Foutz's Powders are used in time.

Foutz's Powders will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA.

Foutz's Powders will prevent GAPES IN FOWLS.

Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.

Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost EVERY DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject.

FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.

Sold everywhere.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Nov 16, 1882. 134-1y

TRADE MARK **Seminal Pastille** 3-SIZE

An entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Seminal Emissions and Impotency by the only true way, viz., Direct Application to the principal Seat of the Disease. The use of the remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a popular and safe remedy. There is no nonsense about this preparation. Tropical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give perfect satisfaction. It is considered by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble. The Remedy is put up in vest boxes, of three sizes. No. 1 (lasting 1 month), $1; No. 2 (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases), $2; No. 3 (lasting over three months, will stop emissions and restore vigor in the worst cases), $3. Sent by mail, sealed to plain wrappers. Full directions for using accompany each box.

Send for a Descriptive Pamphlet giving Anatomical Illustrations which will prove the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect manhood, and the only sure and safe means of cure offered. Sold by druggists.

HARRIS REMEDY CO., M'F'G CHEMISTS,
Market and 8th Streets, ST. LOUIS, MO.